

Vatican Denies It'll Admit to Turning Its Back on Jews

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME—A German theologian has suggested that Roman Catholics acknowledge co-responsibility for the Holocaust, but the Vatican said Thursday the idea had no imprimatur from the Holy See.

A document presented Wednesday at a joint Catholic-Jewish meeting in Jerusalem spoke of shared Catholic guilt in the extermination of Jews, stunning Jewish participants at the gathering.

"It's not just important. It's mind-boggling," said Rabbi David Rosen, director of interfaith relations and Jewish relations for the Anti-Defamation League in Jerusalem.

The Vatican said, however, that the document had not been approved by any ecclesiastical authority and was "in no way a projected document of the Holy See."

The document, according to a version of it leaked in Jerusalem, said the Catholic Church "confesses that

she bears co-responsibility for the Shoah and that she has been burdened herself with guilt." Shoah is the Hebrew word for the Holocaust.

"A long-standing theology and preaching had soothed the conscience of Christian people and had weakened their ability to resist when in Europe and Germany, the National Socialist anti-Semitism came up with all its brutality and criminal energy," the document said.

The document was sensational because it upended the church's insistence that it acted to resist Nazism and in no way collaborated with it.

It said: "Despite the exemplary behavior of some individuals and groups, we were nevertheless as a whole a church community who kept on living their lives in turning their back too often on the fate of this persecuted Jewish people, who looked too fixedly at the threat to their own institutions and who remained silent about the crimes committed against the Jews and Judaism. This led to the manifold guilt of many Christians and in the church."

The document caused an uproar Thursday in Italy, where many newspapers gave it front-page prominence.

In a series of statements, however, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, a Vatican spokesman, insisted that the Jerusalem document was completely separate from a statement in preparation at the Vatican since 1987 on the Church and the Holocaust.

"The document was a project being prepared by the German Bishops' Conference in consultation with the Polish Bishops' Conference," a statement said. "It is clear that it has not been approved by any ecclesiastical authority."

"Of course, it is in no way a projected document of the Holy See," the Vatican said.

Vatican officials said the document—titled "Anti-Semitism, the Church and the Shoah"—had been written and presented to the Jerusalem meeting by a German lay theologian, Hans Hermann Henrich, of the Catholic Theological Institute in Aachen, Germany.

"It has not been approved either by the German or

the Polish bishops' conferences, and it is an initiative of these conferences, not the Vatican," Mr. Navarro-Valls said.

Additionally, he said, the Vatican was still working on its own document on anti-Semitism and, after seven years, there was still no indication when the text would be ready for Pope John Paul II's approval.

The Pope, in a hospital where he is recovering from a broken thigh, has led the church in recent years to a rapprochement with Jews. The Vatican has called the Holocaust a "monstrous abyss" and the newest Universal Catechism—the church's textbook of religious education—refers to anti-Semitism as a "crime against humanity."

It was only in 1965, however, that the Vatican abandoned the notion of collective Jewish guilt for the crucifixion of Christ.

And it took until December for the Vatican and Israel to finally establish diplomatic relations.

Pope John Paul II took the process of reconciliation a step further last month when the Vatican was host to a concert to commemorate the Holocaust.

WORLD BRIEFS

Manila Captures Most-Wanted Rebel

MANILA (WP)—The Philippine military on Thursday captured its most-wanted Communist rebel, the mastermind of a 26-year-old Communist insurgency that has been wrecked by bitter infighting, ideological rifts and the reputation of the group as a "monstrous abyss."

Mr. Lagman was arrested by naval intelligence agents in the Quezon City district of Manila.

Yeltsin Harangues His Counterparts

MOSCOW (Reuters)—President Boris N. Yeltsin urged intelligence services Thursday to work against foreign infiltration and counterintelligence officers accused foreign spies of spying on commercial secrets.

"There are forces in the world that want to weaken Russia's country with cheap work force and low intellectual potential," Yeltsin said, as he told a closed-door meeting of the Federal Counterintelligence Service. "Counterintelligence must take clear actions to counter this."

The officials themselves, in a rare publicity campaign, said intelligence services were still operating in post-Cold War Russia. "Secret services" are moving from military to economic espionage, Vladimir Teskhanov, the department head, said in an interview in the government newspaper Rossiiskaya Gazeta.

Northern Yemenis Attacks Oil Area

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters)—Northern Yemeni forces attacked southern oil province on two fronts Thursday and rejected proposals from breakaway southern Yemen.

Brigadier General Omar Attas, southern joint chief of staff, said northern troops were pushing into Hadramout Province, a desert border with Saudi Arabia. He told the advance was the southern vice president, Abdel Rahman Jilfi.

General Attas predicted that forces of the state, the united Yemen last Saturday would "obliterate" the northern army in Hadramout, where the southern leader, Ali Salem Bad, has been for more than a week. However, forces loyal to Yemen's president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, appear to have made substantial gains.

Syrian Beaten in East German Attack

MAGDEBURG, Germany (Reuters)—A Syrian was beaten in an apparently motiveless attack, the police said Thursday, and brought their first charges in connection with a new wave of attacks on former East German city two weeks ago.

The police said the Syrian was found lying in the street late one night. They said he told them two Germans, one a skinned, had beaten him for no reason, pummeling and kicking him.

Magdeburg's chief prosecutor, Rudolf Jaspers, said meanwhile that an adolescent had been charged with giving the Nazi salute in a crime in Germany—during the riots on May 12, when about 1,000 Nazis clashed with police and foreigners. The unnamed suspect was directly involved in the fighting, he added. Mr. Jaspers said the charges to bring more charges next week.

Sinn Fein to Reply to U.K. Peace Bid

LONDON (AP)—The leader of Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Army's political wing, said Thursday that his party would answer a decision on a proposal for peace in Northern Ireland next week.

The pledge by Gerry Adams restored hope in the search for a truce to settle the conflict over the future of the British-ruled province.

Mr. Adams said, however, he could not promise an immediate truce more than two decades of violence in Northern Ireland. Sinn Fein will respond to the peace formula offered Dec. 15 by British and Irish leaders sometime after the elections for the European Parliament on June 12, Adams told BBC Radio 4.

Nanking Toll Questioned in Japan

TOKYO (AP)—Shintaro Ishihara, a prominent conservative lawmaker, said Thursday the United States and China deliberately overestimated the number of Chinese killed during the Japanese Army's conquest of Nanking.

The remarks came barely three weeks after Japan's Prime Minister Shigeru Nagano was forced to resign when he angered Asian states by saying the 1937 massacre was a hoax. At a news conference, Mr. Ishihara criticized Mr. Nagano for not saying clearly that a massacre occurred. He added, "I think it is a question of numbers." He said Nanking had a population of 200,000 at the time. Hence, "it must be impossible to kill 300,000 people."

Mr. Ishihara, who is best known for his book "The Japan That Can Say No," in which he questioned Japan's reliance on the United States and the United States may have overstated the death toll during war-era tribunals after Japan's defeat in 1945 because "of a sense of guilt" over its atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Iranians Sought in Thai Bomb Case

BANGKOK (AP)—The police have issued arrest warrants for two Iranians in connection with an unexploded truck bomb found in March near the Israeli Embassy, according to a report Thursday. A foreign suspect also was sought.

The one-ton bomb, made of ammonium nitrate fertilizer and fuel, was found in a rented truck abandoned by its driver after it was loaded in a minor accident in central Bangkok. The body of a Thai killed in the truck was also found.

The truck was abandoned several hundred meters from the Israeli Embassy, which police think was the intended target.

Correction

An article in Wednesday's editions about Memorial Day observances in Europe incorrectly listed the date for a memorial service at the Chapelle cemetery in Belgium. The service will be held Saturday at 4 P.M.

U.S. Deaths Linked To Bacterial Strain 450 May Have Died Yearly

GENEVA—U.S. officials estimate that up to 450 Americans may have died each year from 1989 to 1991 from a bacterium that has caused a major scare in Britain, the World Health Organization said Thursday.

A spokesman said the figures were provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, the main U.S. coordinating body for tracking such infections.

A bacterium that destroys fat, skin and muscle within hours has killed 12 people recently in Britain, and Norwegian doctors say 25 to 30 people have died from it and similar bacteria this year.

A spokesman, Thompson Prentice, said the World Health Organization was in contact with U.S. and British medical authorities to try to improve international monitoring of such diseases.

He said the U.S. Centers for Disease Control estimated that there were 10,000 to 15,000 cases of Group A Streptococcus, the forerunner to the disease that is known as necrotizing fasciitis, in each of the three years from 1989 to 1991.

Of the sufferers from Group A Streptococcus, or GAS, 500 to 1,500 each year developed the virulent strain. That strain has had an average death rate of 30 percent, indicating that 150 to 450 Ameri-



The body of the pilot, David Robertson, being carried from the British Airways jetliner after the co-pilot landed it in Tokyo.

Pilot of a British Jetliner Dies During Flight

TOKYO—The pilot of a British Airways jumbo jet died of a heart attack on Thursday while the plane, with 331 people aboard, was over Russian territory on a flight from London to Tokyo, airline and transport officials said.

Captain David Robertson, 52, died of a heart attack while taking a scheduled rest on the flight, according to a British Airways spokeswoman in London.

The 747-400 jumbo jet, carrying 312 passengers and 19 crew members, was being flown by one of its two co-pilots at the time the pilot died, the spokeswoman said.

The co-pilot made a routine landing at Tokyo's Narita Airport, she added.

She confirmed Japanese Transport Ministry reports that the airliner was at no time in any danger.

"There was never any danger to passengers on the flight," she said, "and in fact the passengers were unaware that anything had happened."

Japanese news reports said passengers knew someone aboard was ill after an in-flight announcement asked if there was a doctor aboard. They did not learn of the captain's death until reporters questioned them about it on arrival in Tokyo.

Mr. Robertson was three years away from retirement. All British Airways pilots must retire at 55, the spokeswoman said.

22 Years Later, Europe Faces a New Uphill Battle in Norway

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

OSLO—The last time Norway voted on whether the country should join the European Community parties splintered, towns and even families divided bitterly, and the government collapsed after the proposal was rejected.

That was in 1972. Twenty-two years later, as the country prepares for a referendum on whether to join what is now the European Union, there are predictions that Norway is in for another bruising battle.

"The debate will be at least as tough as it was last time," said Anne Enger Lahnstein, head of the Center Party and leader of the anti-union forces.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, leading the movement for approval, agrees that a long fight looms, but she rejects the notion that Norway faces a repeat of the 1972 political earthquake.

"It will be a different situation," she said, predicting victory during a recent interview.

But Mrs. Brundtland and her supporters have their work cut out for them before the referendum, likely to be in November. Polls show about 50 percent of voters opposed to joining the EU, less than 40 percent in favor and the rest undecided.

Along with Sweden, Finland and Austria, Norway, after resolving a dispute over fishing quotas, reached a

membership accord with the EU in March. But the referendum may prove a bigger hurdle.

Much will depend on what happens in Sweden, likely to vote two weeks earlier. Approval there could influence Norwegians, who fear being isolated from their Nordic neighbors. But polls have shown a small majority of Swedish voters opposed as well.

The strong opposition in Norway may clash with the country's image as good world citizen—a reliable NATO member, perennial contributor to UN peace-keeping missions, and key participant in such efforts as the Israeli-Palestinian peace talks.

History accounts for some of the opposition. Union has long been a dirty word in Norway, which gained independence in 1905 following a succession of unions going back to 1381—first with Denmark and, beginning in 1814, with Sweden. Moreover, Norway has a small nation's fear—its population is 4.3 million—of being swallowed up in a much larger political entity.

"It's part of a schoolboy's education that it's not good to be part of a union," said an official for a large Oslo corporation. "It's like the U.S. looking back fondly on union with the British."

Mrs. Brundtland contends that enormous changes in Europe as well as Norway's economic ties with the Continent over the last two decades have changed Norwegian attitudes toward the EU.

In 1972, the Community was a six-nation organization far less dominant economically and politically than the current 12-member Union. Moreover, the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe has created instability across the Continent and led to nervousness about security.

"All of this has created a new picture of Europe and our role in it," Mrs. Brundtland said. She warned that a "no" vote would likely leave Norway "standing more or less alone on the European continent among Western countries."

The view seems to have taken hold with at least some voters.

"I was young in 1972, and I didn't vote for it," said Finn Nordli, an Oslo construction worker. "It was another story then. Then it was just a few countries. Now, we would be isolated, and I think it's better for the security of Europe that we stick together."

Lining up against the agreement is an eclectic mixture of groups, including feminists who fear less support for women's rights and fishermen worried that their catch quotas will be reduced. There is opposition from producers of such foods as dairy and meat products who fear they will not be able to compete with cheaper European imports.

Norwegian farmers receive enormous support from the government in the form of subsidies and guaran-

tees, and there are fears that cutting these would deplete the country's vast northern expanse, a sparsely settled region dependent on fishing and farming. Mrs. Brundtland said subsidies would be cut regardless of membership in the union, but that special EU rules tailored for Norway would protect the livelihood of farmers. But opponents are express doubts about this.

Hanging over the debate is concern that Norway will be surrendering sovereignty to bureaucrats in Brussels.

"I don't feel I have much control over our decisions as it is, but at least in a country of 4 million, you have a vote," said Grete Stokke, whose Oslo bookstore sells buttons urging a no vote.

"We think this means too much power in too few hands," Anne Lahnstein said in her office, waving a dog-eared copy of the Maastricht Treaty on European Union. "This union isn't something being demanded by the population; it's being imposed from the top."

Mrs. Brundtland has painstakingly laid the groundwork with study groups and grass-roots organizations. Significant elements of her party are opposed to European union, but unlike 1972, when the party splintered on the issue, agreement has been reached allowing differing views without rancor.

"Nobody's quarreling about the process," she said.

Talks on Bosnia Said to Focus on a 51-49 Division

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina—International mediators ended two days of talks with Bosnia's warring factions on Thursday, with no apparent agreement on the future division of the former Yugoslav republic.

But sources close to the talks in France said leaders of the new Muslim-Croatian federation and rebel Bosnian Serbs agreed to meet again with a contact group from the United States, Russia and the European Union in a week to 10 days.

The sources said the talks, at which the factions did not meet face to face, focused mainly on the division of the territory between the federation and the Serbs, who currently control 70 percent of the territory.

The Croatian news agency HINA reported earlier that the Croats and Muslims had partly accepted a proposal from the mediators that would give them 51 percent.

In a report from the talks at the French lakeside resort of Talloires, the agency said the allies had agreed to give up their opening demand for 58 percent "for the sake of peace."

It said the Croats and Muslims "were ready to compromise and partly accept the 51-49 division" after some new ideas on dividing the territory had been presented by mediators.

Sources close to the negotiations said that during talks with individual delegations on Wednesday, the mediators had presented at least

three slightly different maps for a postwar Bosnia.

While the political leaders were trying to redraw the map of their devastated country, their armies were reported to be battling for territory in northern Bosnia.

UN and Serbian reports said fierce fighting was going on between Muslim-led government troops backed by Croats and rebel Serbs around Tesanj.

On Wednesday, UN officials said Croatian and Muslim forces were pursuing a joint assault for the first time since the two former enemies agreed to form a new federation in February.

Heavy fighting was also reported in the Muslim enclave of Bihać in northwestern Bosnia.

A spokesman for the UN High

Commissioner for Refugees, Peter Kessler, said rebel Serbs in Croatia had blocked aid convoys into Bosnian government-held parts of Bihać for the 10th day in a row on Thursday.

In the Muslim enclave of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia, Serbian forces continued to defy a NATO exclusion order after the UN commander asked government defenders to withdraw from a contested area to encourage Serbian compliance, a UN spokesman said.

Despite an exclusion zone of three kilometers (two miles) ordered by the United Nations around the town last month after it came under heavy Serbian attack, about 150 Serbian troops remain inside it.

The Serbs and the United Na-

tions signed an agreement last weekend for the withdrawal of the troops, but the Serbs said a few days later that it was invalid because the Muslim-led government army had not signed it.

Cyprus Accepts UN Pact

NICOSIA—The Cyprus government will not negotiate further on UN-proposed measures to build confidence between rival communities in the divided island, a spokesman said Thursday.

President Glavkos Klerides has accepted a March 21 document that proposes steps to boost confidence between the communities, divided since 1974.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Less Crime on Foreigners in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP)—Moscow police officials on Wednesday said crime against foreigners in the Russian capital had declined because foreign residents and visitors were being more careful.

There were 464 registered cases of crimes against foreigners in the first four months of this year, compared with 525 registered incidents over a similar period in 1993, the police said.

Crime has plagued Russia since the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, and the government lists crime-fighting as one of its top priorities. But lack of funds and widespread corruption so far has blocked any serious progress.

Subway workers in Madrid and Barcelona walked off the job Thursday to press for a wage rise and better benefits. There were no reports of serious violence or vandalism. The subway strikes come during two weeks of walkouts by workers in Spain's public transport system.

Emergency anti-pollution measures in Athens were extended for a second day until Friday. Cars are banned from the city center from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., and taxis are heavily restricted. Industries have been ordered to cut oil consumption by 30 percent on Friday.

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THE AMERICAS / A POWERFUL MAN IS UNDONE

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Clinton's Health Pitch: Delivery Varies

WASHINGTON — Conducting pep rallies with Democrats and taking the pulse of Senate Republicans, President Bill Clinton promised Congress that he would keep pushing this year for passage of health care legislation that would provide insurance for every American.

The tone in the private meetings switched back and forth, participants made clear. With Republican senators, he stressed his readiness for compromise, so long as his basic goal of universal coverage was met.

Then, meeting House Democrats, the president told them, "We can do it, but we have to fight." He also said that success on health care would be very important to the party in the elections this fall. In the meeting with Republican senators, Bob Packwood of Oregon told Mr. Clinton that he could not get Republican support for requiring employers to buy their workers' insurance, and said Democrats would have to decide whether they wanted to fight an election over this issue or to drop that demand. (NYT)

Is President's Record Good to Run With?

WASHINGTON — The Democratic national chairman, David C. Williams, has denounced Democratic candidates, including the loser in a special House election this week in Kentucky, for not running on President Clinton's record.

"The lesson here is that Democrats should run as Democrats," Mr. Williams said, speaking of the loss of a House seat in Kentucky held by Democrats for 129 years. The defeat spurred increased concern among Democrats and enthusiasm in Republican circles about prospects in the fall elections.

But some independent analysts and Democratic consultants rejected Mr. Williams' argument.

"Right now the president is not seen as an asset" in many Southern districts, said Merle Black, an Emory University specialist on Southern politics. Democratic candidates in those districts "are stuck with Clinton and he has given them an unpopular agenda," Mr. Black said. (LAT)

Flood-Control Unit Looks to High Ground

WASHINGTON — A year after the Mississippi River and many of its tributaries spilled over their banks, devastating much of the nation's midsection, a committee of government experts is urging the Clinton administration to abandon the Army Corps of Engineers' longstanding preference for dams and levees as the primary means of controlling floods.

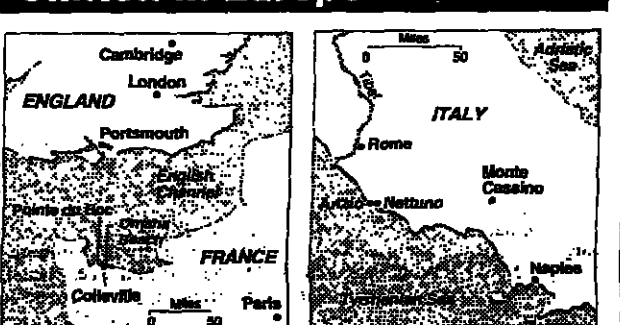
The committee's draft recommendations call instead for greater efforts to promote the evacuation of risky flood plains, the relocation of businesses and farms to higher ground and the restoration of natural flood cycles.

"It is a fairly hefty set of recommendations," a White House official said of the report. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Fred Greenstein, a Princeton University presidential scholar, commenting on President Clinton's conduct of foreign affairs: "In foreign policy, it's important to present a firm image. With Clinton, it's like globe of mercury; he's all over the place." (LAT)

Clinton in Europe



June 1: President Clinton leaves Washington.

June 2: Meets Pope John Paul II and Italian political leaders in Rome.

June 3: Visits American cemetery at Nettuno Beach.

June 4: Meets Prime Minister John Major in London, visits U.S. cemetery in Cambridge and attends state dinner in Portsmouth with Queen Elizabeth II and leaders of other allied countries.

June 5: Crosses the channel aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier George Washington.

June 6: Speech at La Pointe du Hoc and the military cemetery at Colleville-sur-Mer near Omaha Beach.

June 7: Addresses the French National Assembly in Paris at 1500 GMT.

Away From Politics

• A Florida school board has been sued for requiring that students be taught that American culture is superior to others. The suit, filed by teachers and parents in Lake County, is the latest in a string of controversies to hit the five-member school board since the election of three members who pledged to return education to traditional Christian values.

• A Korean man has been found dead on Mount McKinley in Alaska. Kees Won Kim, 27, of Pusan, had volunteered to help rangers patrol the 20,320-foot peak.

• Jim Michael Heyman, a lawyer and former chancellor of the University of California, has been selected as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Mr. Heyman, the first non-scientist to lead the museum and research complex, replaces Robert McC. Adams.

• Internal documents of cigarette companies show that company lawyers for years ran a "special projects" division within the putatively independent Council for Tobacco Research, steering grants to favored scientists whose research might be used to defend the industry from legal attack. Documents from the files of Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co. show that a scientific advisory board of outside experts was bypassed. (W.F., LAT, Reuters, AP)

Business as Usual, as Rostenkowski Twists in the Wind

By Robin Toner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Officially, the House Ways and Means Committee is making its way through the various alternatives for health care restructuring. Unofficially, it is struggling to deal with one of the most painful rituals on Capitol Hill: the slow fall of a public man.

Each day, the masses of reporters and photographers inside the committee room grow larger, the lobbyists in the corridors less discreet as they talk about the passing of the man they feared and cultivated for 13 years.

Each morning, Dan Rostenkowski bounds in to take the chairman's seat, trying another performance of business as usual. But each time he moves, or confers with a colleague, or engages in a gesture like biting his nails, he hears the whir of a dozen motor drives and looks up with a jolt to a wall of photographers. In such moments, he looks haunted, trapped in his own committee room.

It is part of the code of this political death by inches — a process that dragged on for months with Jim Wright, the speaker of the House who was forced to resign in 1989 — that one's friends and colleagues try to avoid acknowledging the obvious.

"I cannot discuss the possibility of the tragic loss of my chairman," said Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York, the fourth-ranking Democrat on the committee. "While there's a lot of speculation, I've always felt it's as if I've got a friend with a serious health problem and I'm preparing for his funeral. I can't do it."

This is an emotional reality that is lost outside the clannish world of the committee's Democrats.

"We need the chairman now more than ever," Representative John Lewis, Democrat of Georgia, said loyally and protectively.

Mr. Rangel, edging away from the cameras this week, said at one point: "You're talking about a life, a family, a guy without a blemish on his legislative career. But the news is not the good one does."

Amid such emotions, any speculation about Mr. Rostenkowski's successor — if Mr. Rostenkowski is indicted or reaches a plea agreement — is done very, very carefully. The rules of the House Democratic caucus are clear enough, dating back to the Abscam investigation in 1979 and 1980. If indicted on a felony charge that carries a sentence of more than two years, a chairman must relinquish his seat and the next most senior Democrat becomes the acting chairman. By this rule, Representative Sam M. Gibbons of Florida would succeed Mr. Rostenkowski.

Since these are caucus rules, however, they can be changed by the Democratic caucus and an election could be held for the position of acting chairman. An election would also be held if Mr. Rostenkowski



Representative Rostenkowski listening to health care proceedings of the House Ways and Means Committee, of which he is chairman. The Illinois Democrat faces charges of financial misconduct.

resigned and there is an official vacancy. Still, the principle of seniority remains strong.

It is given high priority by Mr. Rangel, who is widely viewed as the most powerful potential challenger to Mr. Gibbons. Mr. Rangel has indicated that he would not oppose Mr. Gibbons but would protect his seniority if someone lower on the totem pole gets into the race.

Mr. Gibbons prefaces his comments with a defense of Mr. Rostenkowski.

"He is innocent in the eyes of the law and in my eyes," he said, going on to say he does not expect a struggle over succession.

But the rumors continue to ripple through the House. The majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt, shot one down this week, denying that the Democratic leadership was planning to install him in some capacity on the committee if Mr. Rostenkowski left. Other lawmakers simply refuse to talk to reporters about a possible succession, among them Representative Robert T. Matsui of California, widely regarded as a potential challenger.

This anxiety is only stoked by the thought of a leadership change as Congress is considering the biggest domestic legislation since Social Security.

"None of us knows how to live through this," said one Democrat who is not a member of the committee. At the moment, members are not actually voting on a health care bill; that phase was pushed back because the Congressional Budget Office is so far behind on its financial analyses.

But after the Memorial Day recess, the clock truly begins to count down on health care reform: if the main committees do not move a bill in June, the chances of getting comprehensive legislation this year are very, very dim.

Democrats on the committee say they will rise to the challenge.

Mr. Rostenkowski's allies also insist that so far he has maintained his focus on the work. "It's not slowed down," said Representative Steven H. Hoyer of Maryland, chairman of the House Democratic Caucus. "Things are slowed down by policy reasons."

Mr. Rostenkowski, who denies any wrongdoing, was in the meeting of Democratic leaders with President Bill Clinton on Wednesday afternoon, grousing about the delays of the Congressional Budget Office. Participants said. He has presided over the questions and debates this week as members make their way through the various health care plans, occasionally chiding them for dragging their feet.

But as the committee made its way through the arcane of Medicare Part C and the like, it is hard to avoid the real drama, the climax of a two-year investigation into accusations that Mr. Rostenkowski misused his office expense accounts. The members themselves seem rattled.

Anti-War Past Blocks Nominee's Senate Approval

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Political differences from the Vietnam War have reappeared to deadlock the Senate, threatening the ambassadorial nomination of a former anti-war militant, Sam W. Brown Jr.

Mr. Brown's supporters failed to break a Republican-led filibuster against naming him the head of the U.S. delegation at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

With the Senate voting 56 to 42 on Wednesday in favor of ending the delaying tactics, Mr. Brown's backers remained 4 short of the 60 votes needed to invoke cloture and force the issue to a vote. Without cloture, a measure rarely voted, debate in the Senate can be limitless.

Senator John F. Kerry, Demo-

crat of Massachusetts, who helped lead the fight for Mr. Brown's confirmation, said another vote to end the filibuster is possible after Congress returns June 7 from its Memorial Day recess. If at least one more Republican breaks ranks, three Democrats of the four who voted to sustain the filibuster are prepared to switch and bring the issue to a vote, Mr. Kerry said.

Democrats who voted Wednesday against ending the filibuster were Sam Nunn of Georgia, the Armed Services Committee chairman; J. James Exon of Nebraska; Bob Kerrey of Nebraska and Ben Nighthorse Campbell of Colorado.

Senator Hank Brown, Republican of Colorado, who led the opposition, said he believed another vote was unlikely because, even if the filibuster were broken, the

nomination is in serious trouble. He claimed at least 53 "clearly committed votes" against confirmation.

Mr. Brown's appointment as head of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is not subject to Senate approval. But without Senate confirmation, he will not have status as an ambassador, a rank enjoyed by his predecessors and his European counterparts in the organization, which is based in Vienna.

If the Senate rejects the nomination, President Bill Clinton would have to decide whether to keep Mr. Brown on the job without ambassadorial status.

"He can do the job without it," Mr. Kerry said.

The debate echoed with many of the bitter feelings that character-

ized U.S. internal differences over the Vietnam War, with Republicans attacking Mr. Brown's views and his lack of military experience and Democrats defending his record as a principled crusader.

Mr. Clinton has a political stake in the outcome, not just because Mr. Brown was his nominee, but because the president himself was an opponent of the war and managed to avoid military service.

Mr. Brown "opposed actions to block communism" and should not now be put in a position to "deal with the world after communism," said Senator Robert C. Smith, Republican of New Hampshire, accusing the administration of slighting veterans in favor of war protesters.

"The U.S. Senate should not

lynch a nominee on the basis of his exercise of his constitutional

rights," contended Mr. Kerry, describing Mr. Brown as someone who always worked "within the system" and eventually became "a full-fledged American capitalist" and "the vice president of a shoe company."

A key point of dispute was a 1977 interview in Penthouse magazine that quoted Mr. Brown as saying, "I take second place to no one in my hatred of the intelligence agencies."

Mr. Kerry quoted Mr. Brown as saying the quotation "does not accurately reflect his views now or then" and was made in reference to a controversy at the time over CIA involvement with the Peace Corps, which he oversaw as head of ACTION in the late 1970s. ACTION administers U.S. domestic volunteer programs.

Russian Crime Gangs Threaten U.S., FBI Chief Says

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Russian organized crime groups have made substantial inroads in the United States, engaging in such activities as tax fraud, insurance scams and drug trafficking, according to the FBI director, Louis Freeh.

Mr. Freeh told a Senate panel this week that the rapid growth of these groups posed "a mounting threat to the safety and well-being" of Americans.

He also warned that the groups could obtain nuclear weapons materials or a nuclear bomb.

"Such stolen weapons could be sold potentially to terrorists who could use them against the United States and other countries," Mr. Freeh said. "We have all been fortunate—maybe lucky is a better word—that there apparently have been no nuclear thefts so far."

He added, however, that an international probe was under way into a possible theft from the St. Petersburg area of two kilograms (about 4½ pounds) of highly-enriched uranium capable of being used in a nuclear weapon. That is less than one-third the amount needed to fashion a crude nuclear device.

Details of the new cooperation effort are to be discussed when Mr. Freeh travels to Moscow next month with senior officials of the Treasury Department, State Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The FBI chief said the "template" for such cooperation was a 1981 arrangement with Italy that has sent hundreds of Mafia figures to prison in both countries.

Seated near Mr. Freeh at the hearing

Wednesday was the top Russian official charged with fighting organized crime. First Deputy Interior Minister Mikhail K. Yegorov, who confirmed and enlarged on Mr. Freeh's warnings about the threat to Americans.

According to information reaching Moscow, Mr. Yegorov said, 24 Russian organized crime groups were operating on U.S. territory, principally in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Miami, Chicago and New York. He said they were involved in "money laundering, illegal money transactions and narcotics."

Mr. Freeh said FBI probes of "Russian/Eurasian" organized crime and racketeering had increased from 13 in 1992 to 35 early this year. He said, for example, that the FBI had evidence that Russian emigrants were working with Cosa Nostra organizations to control the illegal, untaxed sale of 50 million gallons (190 million liters) of gasoline a month, costing the Treasury \$7 million a month.

Profits from the scheme were funneled to import-export companies conducting business in Eurasia and to an organized crime figure in Moscow, Mr. Freeh said. He added that 16 individuals and three companies had pleaded guilty to the fraud, including two people hunted down in Russia and returned to the United States.

Mr. Freeh also noted that a Russian emigrant affiliated with an organized crime group operating in the Baltic states was convicted three years ago in a medical insurance billing scheme that netted \$50 million. He said FBI data "clearly indicates" that Russian emigrants were laundering millions of U.S. dollars "that originated as rubles" and in some cases stemmed from criminal activities.

According to Mr. Yegorov, the United States is not alone in providing fertile ground for Russian criminals. He said 47 organized groups were operating in Germany and 60 in Italy, often banding together with local criminals to commit extortion, fraud or provide a conduit to the West for narcotics from Central Asia.

Mr. Yegorov said that during the past 18 months, his organization had investigated 47 criminal cases involving radioactive materials, including nine alleged thefts of highly-enriched materials of the sort needed for nuclear weapons.

While only one such theft involved "organized crime groups," he said this danger should be taken more seriously.

Hans-Ludwig Zachert, president of Germany's Federal Criminal Police, echoed Mr. Freeh's warnings on the potential for trade in nuclear materials from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.



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Key Accord on Haiti Embargo

Island Neighbor Vows to Plug Border Leaks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic

The Dominican government has promised to shut its border with Haiti in support of the United Nations embargo against that nation's military regime, according to U.S. and UN officials.

The Dominican commitment held out the prospect that the biggest leak in the embargo would be closed, limiting the supplies available to Haiti's military leaders, who are defying the international community. Without Dominican cooperation there is little chance that the UN sanctions will work.

Dominican officials made the commitment Wednesday in a meeting with the UN mediator, Dante Caputo, and the new U.S. envoy for Haiti, William H. Gray 3d.

The United Nations imposed a sweeping new embargo, effective midnight Saturday, to pressure the military leaders to allow Haiti's

democratically elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to return to power. The military deposed Father Aristide in a bloody coup in September 1991.

Earlier embargoes of Haiti have proved ineffective because large amounts of goods, especially fuel, were smuggled from the Dominican Republic. The two nations share the island of Hispaniola.

After the meeting, all of the participants said it had been cordial, and U.S. and UN officials said the Dominican government had agreed to fully support the embargo.

"President Joaquin Balaguer has

assured us that the Dominican Republic will close completely its frontier with Haiti and conform with Resolution 917 of the Security Council of the United Nations," Mr. Gray said.

Earlier in the day, the U.S. ambassador to Haiti, William Swing, said the strict trade embargo had been violated repeatedly.

Mr. Swing met with reporters at the Malpasse border crossing with the Dominican Republic, through which much of the smuggled fuel and other contraband goods pass. He said that oil was coming into Haiti.

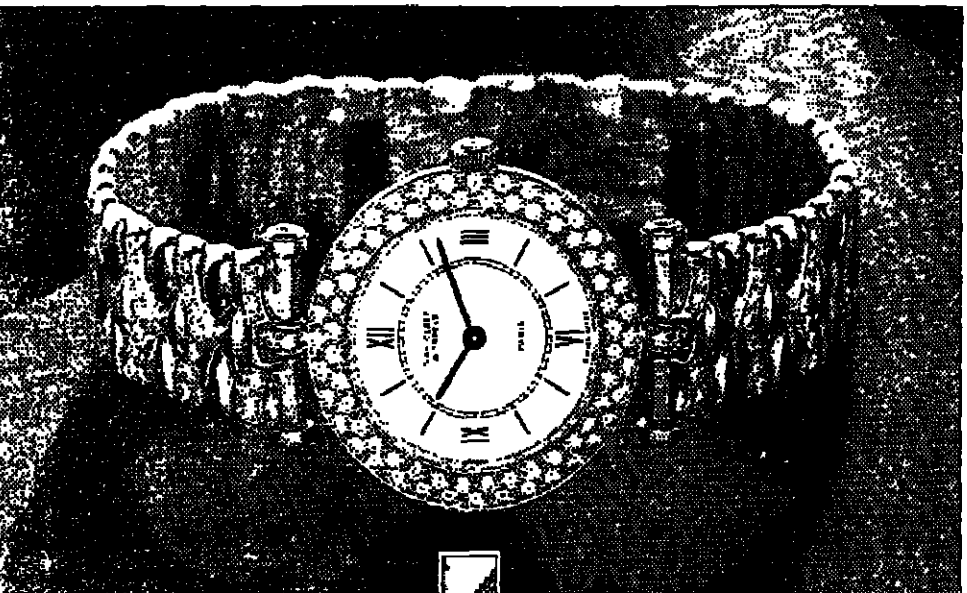
(Reuters, AP)



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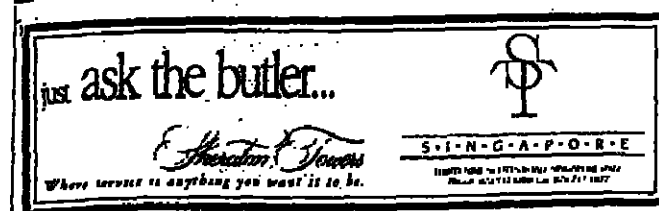
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Bias Fine

BOSTON — A federal judge has ordered a \$500,000 fine against the U.S. Hotel for discriminating against a black man who stayed there in 1967. The hotel, which is owned by a white man, had refused to accept the man's reservation because of his race. The judge said the hotel's actions were "clearly discriminatory" and that the fine was necessary to deter similar behavior in the future.

Father Wine Case
Against Ireland

STRAZBURG, France — A French court has ruled against Ireland in a case involving the export of wine. The court found that Ireland had violated French trade laws by restricting the export of certain types of wine. The ruling is expected to have significant implications for trade between the two countries.

Atomic Weapon

EDGE

In Sicily, a Liberation Chapter the Allies Won't Note

By John Tagliabue

VILLALBA, Sicily — Biagio Plumeri sits at the desk of the man a lot of people around here regard as a key to the Allies' speedy occupation of Sicily in World War II.

Mr. Plumeri, 55, a tomato farmer who has been part-time mayor on and off since 1967, is not much troubled that President Bill Clinton will not stop at Villalba in June when he visits Italy to help celebrate the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Rome by Allied forces.

Mr. Clinton, who will attend the D-Day commemorations in France, plans to visit Anzio and Nettuno, the beaches between Naples and Rome where Allied forces came ashore on the Italian mainland in January 1944.

But the Allies actually stepped into Europe six months earlier, on July 9-10, 1943, when American soldiers of General George Patton's 7th Army and British troops of General Sir Bernard Montgomery's 8th Army made amphibious landings from North Africa along the beaches of Sicily's southern coast. A month later, the island was in Allied control.

"We don't really mark the day," Mr. Plumeri admitted. The mayor has other problems. His town of 2,300 is nearly bankrupt; tomatoes have replaced lemons as the stock crop of this hardy farming community in

the lush garden that is central Sicily, but the change-over is an uphill struggle; and there are the preparations for the annual Feast of the Tomato, celebrated in August.

Villalba's moment of glory came in 1943 because of one of Mr. Plumeri's predecessors, a prosperous local farmer named Calogero Vizzini, known locally as Don Calo. Mussolini's Fascists hated him; the American invaders named him mayor, and most people around here say he was considerably more than just a footnote in the history of the invasion.

"They came up Route 121 from Caltanissetta, armored vehicles, jeeps," Mr. Plumeri recounted, mixing childhood memories with what older folks had told him about that sunny day. "One tank was hit near the turnoff when the Germans took them under fire, and a soldier died."

"One guy took a white sheet and fixed it to a pole, and we all walked out, even us little kids, like a parade," he recalled. "They only stayed 24 hours, and then pushed on to Palermo. But they named Don Calo mayor."

Don Calo, he said, had established his fortune in the town in 1922, before the Fascists came to power, when he led disgruntled peasants who grabbed land from the aristocratic absentee landlords.

Every peasant got a plot, he said, but Don Calo, with characteristic foresight, kept more than 12,000 acres (4,800 hectares) for himself. Among

those who remember, sitting in the sun on benches around the town's main piazza and dressed in the customary soft peaked caps, oral history is at best an inexact science.

But Don Calo is recalled as a kind of Gandhi, a St. Francis in baggy high-rise trousers and suspenders.

"Don Calo was a magnanimous person, a good man, not vindictive, despite the many outrages committed," said Giuseppe Selva, 72, who deserted his Italian Army unit in Rome at the twilight of the war and walked 40 days home to Sicily.

For decades after the war, Villalba's politics were rock-solid Christian Democratic, though in the last elections the majority voted for Silvio Berlusconi, the magazine-turned-politician who is prime minister of a rightist coalition that includes neo-fascists for the first time since the war. But no one ever much liked the Fascists around Villalba.

Salvatore Sferazza, a 70-year-old war veteran, earned general consent of his listeners when he observed: "The laws Mussolini made were good. But it was the local Fascists who were bad."

When Don Calo died in 1947, a death notice lauded him: "He received from friends and foes alike, that most beautiful of all tributes: He was a gentleman."

Indeed, dozens of anti-Fascists like Don Calo were named mayors when the Americans arrived in

Sicily, including Don Calo's friend Giuseppe Genco Russo, who was appointed mayor over in Mussomeli, a nearby farming village.

But in 1974, an Italian parliamentary commission investigating the resurgence of organized crime concluded that at the time of his appointment during the American 7th Army's one-day visit to Villalba, Don Calo had probably been the boss of all bosses of the Mafia. Genco Russo, who later succeeded him, was at the time his No. 2.

When the black market sprouted in postwar economic confusion, the commission report said, Don Calo's men ran it.

When the Communists held a rally in Villalba in September 1944 that ended in a shoot-out and the flight of the local Communist leader, it was Don Calo who probably sent in the gunmen, the report said.

Not that any of this escaped notice of the Allied occupiers.

In his book, "Crime in America," Senator Estes Kefauver wrote how in the course of investigating organized crime in the United States, he found indications that American intelligence agencies used Mafia contacts to contact anti-Fascist figures in Sicily before the invasion. That could explain why Sicily fell rather quickly.

Senior Iraqi Envoy Fighting in Rwanda Hampers UN Aid

Is Expelled by U.S.

Activities Violated Accord

By Thomas W. Lippman

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iraq's senior diplomat in Washington has been expelled from the United States for repeated violations of the agreement that allows Iraq to maintain a diplomatic presence here, according to State Department officials.

The diplomat, Adnan Malik, attempted to lobby members of Congress, sent out news releases espousing an end to the United Nations economic embargo against his country and hired and fired staff members without notifying the State Department, all actions that were specifically prohibited, the U.S. officials said.

Mr. Malik's expulsion was not announced, but the State Department confirmed the move when asked about it.

Transferred to Washington in February from Iraq's UN mission, Mr. Malik began violating the rules within days of his arrival, according to a State Department official who monitored his activities. He routinely circumvented regulations that his predecessor had complied with for three years, the official added.

Mike McCurry, the State Department spokesman, said Mr. Malik had been "attempting to function as a full-fledged diplomat," although he was permitted only to provide consular services, such as issuing visas and renewing passports of Iraqis in the United States.

The United States and Iraq have not had diplomatic relations since the beginning of the Gulf War in 1991. As is common in such cases, the two countries permit each other to maintain limited diplomatic missions under the flags of other nations. The United States has an office in Baghdad under the flag of Poland, while the three Iraqis stationed here are under the "protec-

tion" of the Algerian Embassy.

Iraq and other countries without embassies in Washington, such as Vietnam and Cuba, have full-fledged diplomatic missions in New York. Their envoys there are allowed to operate freely, although Washington often restricts their travel outside the New York area.

Iraq is free to replace Mr. Malik in Washington but has not done so.

■ Payments to War Victims

A special United Nations body on Thursday approved first compensation payments, totaling \$2.7 million, to victims of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait in 1990-91, Reuters reported from Geneva.

Carlos Alzamora, executive secretary of the UN compensation commission, said the awards would go to 670 individuals or families in 16 countries who made claims for personal injuries or death of close relatives.

"This is a first step that should restore the faith of the millions around the world who are waiting for their turn to be compensated," Mr. Alzamora said.

He said the total payment, the bulk of which would go from the compensation fund administered by the commission to claimants in Kuwait and Jordan as well as Sri Lanka and Britain, would be made through governments in the next two weeks.

The fund is drawing on money from Iraqi assets abroad that were frozen after Baghdad's forces invaded Kuwait in August 1990, as well as voluntary contributions from donors, including Saudi Arabia and the United States.

But Mr. Alzamora said that meeting the first installments of the next two categories of claims later this year would require "around \$150 million that the compensation fund does not currently possess."



Prime Minister-designate Faustin Twagiramungu of Rwanda in Paris on Thursday. He assailed the United Nations for not acting.

By Donatella Lorch

New York Times Service

NAIROBI — The heavy fighting in Kigali has made it impossible to distribute food to tens of thousands of people stranded in the Rwandan capital, relief officials say.

Only a couple of UN cargo flights have been able to land at the airport in recent days, and UN troops have not been resupplied for several days, said Roger Carter of UNICEF, part of a three-member UN relief team in Kigali that just arrived in Nairobi.

The United Nations estimates that there are 50,000 to 70,000 people still in the capital. In the past few weeks, the United Nations has been able to reach only about 12,500 Rwandans hiding in churches, hotels, orphanages and stadiums there.

Now they have access to fewer than 3,000, and relief workers, unable to get to their food warehouses on the front lines, have been able to distribute only high-protein biscuits.

"It's quite a desperate situation in Kigali," Mr. Carter said. "People are hungry now. We're going to see malnutrition. We can't get to most areas because of the heavy fighting. Nine out of 10 times we get caught in the crossfire. The situation will get worse."

In Kigali on Wednesday, the hospital operated by the International Committee of the Red Cross was hit by mortars that killed two of their Rwandan staff members and wounded several others.

An American surgeon, John Sundin, said that staff members

were caring for more than 300 wounded but that the staff had spent five hours in shelters the day before as shrapnel came through the roof.

He said 40 Rwandan staff members had fled in fear and that at one point, mortar fire was so heavy that doctors were unable to reach 20 people who had gathered outside the hospital for treatment.

The Red Cross hospital is the only working medical center in Kigali. Mr. Sundin said the main Kigali hospital had been abandoned by its staff several days ago, after mortars killed 30 patients. Although the Red Cross has not been able to visit the hospital, Mr. Sundin thinks there are as many as 2,000 patients who have been abandoned there.

Though most of the government-controlled territory is inaccessible to the United Nations or relief workers, officials think the massacres have been slowed, and fewer bodies have been seen floating down rivers. But as the two armies battle for the capital, hundreds have been wounded, and tens of thousands of Rwandans, many of them Tutsis, are still at risk from the Rwandan military.

Although the army retreated to strongholds in the hills outside Kigali, it is unclear whether the city is ready to fall into rebel hands. The army appears to have a vast supply of weapons and is well deployed. It does, however, have a limited supply of food.

Relief agencies have about 10,000 metric tons of corn, beans and oil in seven warehouses on the city's front lines, but they have been inaccessible for more than 10 days and have probably been looted, Mr. Carter said.

Many of those in need of food and water are women and children. More than 500 orphans, mostly under age 10, have not been resupplied with food in over a week. More than 200,000 people are in need of food assistance on the outskirts of the capital.

Mr. Carter said there was only one doctor, a Ghanaian peacekeeper, at the airport.

■ Cease-Fire Talks Planned

A UN envoy ended talks with Rwandan rebels on Thursday, saying the guerrillas had agreed to meet the government army to discuss a cease-fire plan, Reuters reported from Byumba, Rwanda.

Ignacio Riza, a UN special envoy, emerged from talks with General Paul Kagame of the Rwanda Patriotic Front and said: "We had very, very useful discussions with General Kagame, and we agreed that the two military sides should meet in Kigali on Monday and work out a process towards a cease-fire."

UN officers have cast doubt on the sincerity of the Rwanda Patriotic Front's agreement to seek a cease-fire given its continuing assault on the capital, Kigali, where they seem to be getting the upper hand in weeks of fighting.

(AFP, Reuters)

HOLES: Conclusive Proof Found

Continued from Page 1

praised the new findings. "From my point of view," he said, "this is really it. It really hangs together and is very exciting."

For astronomers who were already believers the discovery may have come as an anticlimax. They could not imagine any way other than a black hole that so much mass could be crammed in such a relatively small space.

Last year, John L. Tonry, an astronomer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said, "Astronomers are 99.9 percent sure that black holes exist."

The existence of small black holes, gravitational pits with masses no greater than two or three collapsed Suns, was recently established. Other galaxies with active cores, like the one at M87, were assumed to harbor black holes.

Conditions at the nucleus of the Milky Way, the galaxy that includes the solar system, are much quieter, scientists say, and so it is not clear if it also has a black hole.

Still, the actual discovery was reassuring to the theorists because it seemed to rule out any conceivable alternative explanations for the observed phenomenon, like extremely dense clusters of ordinary stars.

Richard Harms, vice president of Applied Research Corp. in Landover, Maryland, one of the Hubble investigators, said, "If it's not a black hole, it must be something even harder to understand than our present theories of astrophysics."

Because black holes are invisible by definition, astronomers have had to seek evidence of their existence through the effects they have on surrounding matter.

One such piece of evidence was the observation that the population of stars grows denser toward the center of many galaxies, especially those with cores generating a blaze

of X-rays and other radiations. They were, it appeared, being sucked in by the black hole's gravitational pull.

Mr. Lauer reported in 1992 that the increase of starlight toward the center of M87 was strong circumstantial evidence of a black hole. He conceded, though, that absolute proof would have to await the Hubble repairs.

Then it would be possible to get observations of the starlight and swirling gases even closer to the galactic nucleus, which would be sufficiently detailed so that their orbital velocities could be measured. The matter should accelerate almost to the speed of light as it falls in toward the core, if it is filled with a supermassive black hole, he said.

The space telescope's faint-object spectrograph measured the velocity of the disk's gases by observing the difference in wave length between the spectrum of light emitted as it approaches the viewer and the spectrum it emits as it moves away on the other side of the whirling disk. The spectrograph is rotating at a speed of 1.2 million miles (1.9 million kilometers) an hour.

From this measurement, Mr. Harms said, the scientists applied straightforward Newtonian physics to calculate the mass of the invisible central object needed to keep the disk spinning so fast without its flying off in all directions.

They estimated that the mass at the core must be equivalent to that of 2 billion Suns, perhaps 3 billion. Nothing of that magnitude could be explained by ordinary phenomena, the scientists concluded, only by a black hole.

The astronomers plan further observations of M87, trying to get closer to the galactic center to see, as expected, the velocities would continue to increase. The new measurements, Mr. Ford said, "would absolutely nail it down."

CHINA: Clinton Ends Rights Link

Continued from Page 1

Beijing on the jamming of Voice of America broadcasts, an issue that had played a role in Washington's assessment of human rights conditions. A department spokesman said technical teams from both countries had agreed to "disentangle" frequencies that had resulted in domestic radio interfering with broadcasts.

In effect, Mr. Clinton retreated from the rhetoric of his successful 1992 campaign for the White House, in which he accused President George Bush of "coddling dictators" in Beijing. A more fundamental Clinton campaign theme — creating jobs for Americans and providing "economic security" for the nation — took primacy.

Mr. Clinton's decision was likely to be seen as a watershed in U.S. foreign policy, in which the pillar of human rights is retained but "decoupled" from trade relations in deference to two other foreign policy pillars: economic security and military security.

The notion that the United States would use its views about human rights as leverage to produce progress on unrelated issues of trade and economic relations filed many other nations, particularly in Asia.

China has flatly rejected the linkage as an unwarranted intrusion into its internal affairs, and President Jiang Zemin has suggested that modernizing a nation of 1.2 billion people requires strict social control amid economic liberalization.

As late as Thursday morning, China declared that any U.S. sanctions would be "unacceptable."

The Chinese had long said that dropping favored trading status would result in retaliatory tariffs on U.S. products.

Most-favored-nation trading status, or MFN, is enjoyed by virtually every nation with economic ties to the United States. It allows goods to be sold in the United States under relatively low tariffs.

Dropping this status for China would have raised import fees on all Chinese goods sold in the United States from an average of 3.5 percent to nearly 40 percent, beginning in July. Congress could still vote to deny China favorable sta-

tus, or attach conditions to its renewal.

Many American companies feared that other nations, particularly in Europe, would have stepped into the trading void, carrying out a share of the vast Chinese consumer market to the exclusion of American goods and services.

There were fears, as well, in Congress and among security officials that a slap at the Chinese would seriously undermine regional security in Asia, particularly on the question of North Korea's nuclear program. Also hanging in the balance were efforts by the Clinton administration to secure Chinese acquiescence on a range of other matters before the United Nations Security Council, where Beijing has a veto.

Economists had reasoned that China, whose \$31 billion in exports to the United States last year ranged from toys and textiles to shoes and assault rifles, would have suffered more in the short term from a loss of trade privileges. But experts also suggested that the United States, which last year sold nearly \$9 billion in goods to China, would have suffered more in the long run.

Mr. Clinton's agriculture secretary, Mike Espy, had argued, for example, that China was one of the most important markets for U.S. farmers. Boeing, the big aerospace company that is the largest U.S. exporter, had lobbied vigorously for a renewal of the trade status, fearing it could lose several billion dollars' worth of pending aircraft orders from Beijing.

The linkage of human rights to trade relations came to prominence in the mid-1970s when Congress passed an amendment designed to relax Soviet emigration restrictions. The linkage with China was cemented in the aftermath of the 1989 democracy movement, which was violently crushed by the Chinese authorities.

Human rights groups had been pressing for a voluntary code of conduct for U.S. companies doing business in China, one that would discourage the use of products made with prison labor and political indoctrination in the workplace.

Russia Asks UN to Back Move in Georgia

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Senior Russian officials said Thursday that Moscow wants Security Council permission to quickly deploy a peacekeeping force of several thousand troops from Russia and other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States for a period of up to six months in Georgia. They would reinforce a fragile cease-fire there and oversee the return of thousands of refugees from the civil war in Georgia.

As a result of the Russian request, made to a meeting of a group

known as the Friends of Georgia, which consists of representatives of Russia, Britain, France, Germany and the United States, diplomats say the council is likely to give its cautious assent to the operation next week.

Although the Russian team, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Pastukhov and Colonel General Georgi Kondratyev of the Defense Ministry, gave no date for the deployment, Western diplomats formed the impression that they want to send in the troops in June.

The plan for a CIS peacekeeping force in Georgia, expected to be predominately Russian, has

aroused apprehension among the now independent former territories of the Soviet Union. There are fears it could set a precedent for renewed Russian military interference in areas Moscow once ruled.

Russia sent forces into Georgia last year to rescue President Eduard Shevardnadze's beleaguered government from separatist Abkhazi rebels, compelling him to return to bring his country more deeply into Moscow's sphere of influence by joining the CIS.

To ally fears that Russia may harbor secret imperialist ambitions, diplomats say the Friends of Georgia group wants the Security

Council to raise from 22 to around 200 the number of UN military observers deployed in Georgia and its breakaway province of Abkhazia and instruct them to monitor both the peace plan and the behavior of CIS forces stationed there.

Under a peace agreement signed in Moscow on May 14, the central Georgian government and the Abkhazian separatists have accepted a cease-fire, the separation of their forces and the return of many of the 200,000 or more refugees forced from their homes by the civil war.

The Security Council is unlikely to "approve" or even "authorize" the CIS operation, however.



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U.S.-Japanese Fudge

The trade agreement announced this week by President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata does not obligate Japan to stimulate its economy so as to absorb more imports, or open up markets or settle any other dispute. But it does get trade talks back on track — a welcome reversal after the breakdown in February. Talks should relieve the friction that has focused undue attention on a secondary issue — the \$50 billion bilateral trade imbalance — that drives these allies apart, rather than on Mr. Hata's stalled agenda of political and economic reforms that can pull them together.

Although Japan's overall trade surplus results from its high savings rate, the imbalance with the United States is in part because of barriers that shut out U.S. exports and investment. Most economists agree that the harm to the U.S. economy is small. But Japan's practices undermine confidence in trade rules and, most important for Mr. Clinton and Congress, hurt powerful constituents — like Motorola in the cellular phone market.

U.S. officials say Japan has pledged to negotiate higher foreign penetration in five

specific sectors and use quantitative criteria to measure success. Japan won a pledge that the United States would not seek numerical targets. Exactly what these pledges mean is unclear. "Numerical targets," for example, is not defined. Washington uses the term to refer only to targets that would set market shares for foreign goods; that leaves the United States free to demand other types of numerical benchmarks, such as the number of Japanese automobile dealers that sell foreign cars.

The danger is that this type of ambiguity, as so often in the past, will trigger mutual animosity as each country accuses the other of failing to live by its promises. But both leaders need resolution. Mr. Clinton wants to reassure anxious currency traders that he can settle trade disputes with Japan without driving the dollar to lower levels. Mr. Hata needs to prove at home that his fragile coalition can govern. They have good reason to hammer out a series of accords that will give exporters a fair shot at Japanese consumers and thereby end spats over the bilateral trade deficit.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Health Care, Budget Care

Congress went home on Thursday still trying to figure out how, if at all, to restructure the health care system. With regard to at least one aspect of the problem, cost containment, our own sense is that it has no choice. It has to act somehow; the government cannot afford the system as it stands. No payer can.

Some members of Congress have said in the past that the way to counter health care costs would be to raise the federal share, at any rate — to impose an entitlement cap. The cap would force the necessary cuts, if not in health care, then in other entitlement programs to make room for health care. The Washington Post has been among those opposed to a cap on grounds that it would be a cop-out — another broad promise to achieve great savings by cutting specific programs in the future instead of cutting them up front. But if Congress fails to provide for such cuts up front when given the chance, if it fails to enact a credible health care cost containment mechanism — well, what is left but an entitlement cap? The cap becomes harder to resist.

There is already a cap on the third of the budget subject to the appropriations process. It is a crude device, but it is working pretty well, forcing the administration and Congress to make choices they would otherwise avoid. Cappers say there needs to be a similar ceiling on the entitlements side of the budget, or else the deficit, so painfully reduced last year, will soon start to rise again.

You can make a lot of arguments against such a cap. Entitlements are a false category, an arbitrary lumping together of unlike programs (although the same can be said of appropriations). The word is a euphemism mainly for aid to the elderly in the form of Social Security and the payment of health care costs through Medicare and Medicaid. The health care costs are the ones that are driving the budget. They are the ones that should be contained, and other programs, including the rest of the federal support system for the poor, should not be put at risk because of them. Most cap proposals also leave out tax entitlements — the mortgage interest deduction, for example. Those should be put at risk as well. A cap is also likely to produce not so much genuine savings as shifts. Particularly in health care, costs now borne by the federal government will simply be shifted to the states or private payers. That reduces the deficit more than it helps the society; there is a better way.

But if Congress won't do the right thing, which is to face up to health care costs directly, then maybe it ought to put a gun to its head in the form of an entitlement cap. The health care problem is also a budget problem. Unless you solve the problem of health care costs, you cannot provide even the health care the country needs. The members need to think about that amid the swirl of pressures back home.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Blowing a Smoke Screen

Americans generally think it unsporting to kick an opponent who is down. But the sellers of cigarettes, given their history of arrogance and mendacity, provide a target too tempting, and deserving, to resist. So here is a cheer for the state of Mississippi, which is suing 13 cigarette manufacturers for the cost of medical programs that support victims of smoking-related illnesses.

The tobacco industry, a resourceful opponent, is of course hitting back — with a libel suit here, a ballot initiative there and, all America, an advertising campaign disputing government claims that secondhand smoke is a health hazard. The campaign started this week, just 10 or so days after the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment approved the Smoke-Free Environment Act to protect Americans from secondhand smoke. The bill, which requires smoke-free spaces in virtually all nonresidential buildings, has a long way to go before it becomes a law. Neither is it perfect; restaurants and prisons, for example, are excluded from its provisions. Still, it marks the first time in 10 years that the subcommittee has succeeded in passing significant anti-smoking legislation.

Such legislation is not needed, if one be-

lieves the industry's advertising campaign, which relies on a methodology — cigarette equivalence — rejected by both the U.S. Surgeon General and the Environmental Protection Agency. For example, the ad contends that a nonsmoker sharing an office for a whole month with a smoker would, on average, be exposed to secondhand smoke equivalent to smoking only about one and a quarter cigarettes. That may be true if one looks only at nicotine, as the ad's sponsors did, because nicotine is rapidly depleted from the air. But if one looks at other compounds (there are thousands of chemicals in cigarette smoke, many of them dangerous carcinogens), the cigarette equivalent measures are hundreds of times higher.

The Smoke-Free Environment Act is clearly needed if one believes instead the EPA, the Centers for Disease Control, the American Medical Association and every independent health organization that has analyzed the issue and decided that secondhand smoke is responsible for thousands of deaths every year. Weigh that evidence, and it is fair to conclude that once again the tobacco industry is blowing smoke in America's eyes.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Rwanda: The Strong Must Help

We thought we had seen all the barbarity of this terrible century, but the genocide in Rwanda has touched the deepest abyss of cruelty. About half the Tutsi population has been massacred, cut to pieces, myriad horrendous atrocities perpetrated by bloodthirsty bands. The conflict that incited these horrors isn't political, ideological or religious, but ethnic. The roots are in the secular domination of the minority Tutsi over the majority Hutus.

Why haven't the neighboring African countries, African political organizations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the great powers of the world put an end to the massacre? We can't passively allow the primitive cruelty of the Rwanda conflict, as well as other conflicts elsewhere, to become the model for society.

Responsibility lies above all with those countries that have the greatest resources, wealth and military power.

— Corriere della Sera (Milan)

Bad Time for a Trade Accord

It must be a mark of the Clinton administration's political immaturity that the United States should choose the present moment to try to get the stalled economic framework talks with Japan going again. Washington is demonstrating yet again that its foreign policy is driven by economics only.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's hold on power is so tenuous that any agreement reached between Japan and the United States is unlikely to be worth the paper it is written on, unless explicitly underwritten by all political parties in Japan. Yet the Liberal Democrats and others jockeying for power will wish to keep their future policy options open.

In the absence of a strong government in Japan, United States trade negotiators are, ironically, having to deal with the very bureaucrats who could thwart the economic deregulation process needed to underpin any framework agreement.

— The Business Times (Singapore)

D-Day + 50 Minus Germans and Russians

By Susan Eisenhower

WASHINGTON — An officer in Her Majesty's armed forces was recently heard to quip that the Allies would not have invaded Normandy if they had known how difficult it would be to commemorate it. Fifty years after the historic invasion of France by the Allied Expeditionary Forces, a high-visibility program has been planned, but the scheduled events have caused more than a little consternation.

Germany and Russia are offended that they have been excluded, and President Bill Clinton, who has no wartime experience, is calling in consultants to come up with an appropriate theme. Finding the right message will be difficult, because a decision was made to mark this historic event in the traditional way — which seems not only outdated but wholly inadequate in today's international environment.

The world is a very different place 50 years later. The Germans, the evil-incarnate enemy, are now a united, democratic country, an important U.S. ally and the linchpin of stability in Europe. And one of the critical players on the allied side no longer exists. The Soviet Union, which heroically beat back Nazi attempts to conquer it, has splintered into a mostly non-Communist multi-country region.

Rather than deal with these new complicating factors, the French, hosts of the D-Day events, adopted a formula that accomplishes no particular objective. It does not place essential focus on the veterans, who are bound to be overshadowed by too many politicians, nor does it give the participating heads of state an opportunity to draw on D-Day's contemporary meaning.

Finding a way to reconcile wartime commem-

orations when the enemy is now your ally has been a problem for some time. Ronald Reagan used the 40th anniversary for great rhetorical benefit, but then felt he had to "make it up" to the Germans. After D-Day plus 40 (and Bitburg), Western diplomats apparently promised the Germans that they would be included on the 50th.

Of the nine heads of state whom the French have invited, it is known that Germany and Russia are not among them. This is unfortunate. If any heads of state were going to participate, inclusion should have been the order of the day. The reason for it is simple: Who the protagonists were in 1944 is not nearly as important or relevant as the nature of the struggle itself.

The "great crusade," as Dwight Eisenhower, my grandfather, called it, was assembled to defeat fascism. This was successfully done, and Germany went through the painful process of denazification. Reneging on our earlier promise now implies that we harbor some belief that the Germans have a kind of ethnic original sin.

The decision to exclude also constitutes the loss of a real opportunity. Many contemporary Germans regard the allied victory as the "liberation" of their country from the fascist grip, and they express gratitude that history turned out as it did. The German presence on the Normandy beaches for the 50th would have given legitimacy to that feeling in Germany, and emphasized Bonn's own commitment to keeping fascism from ever dominating political life again.

It was also wrong not to extend an invitation

to the Russians, and perhaps other countries of the former Soviet Union. Failing to do so symbolically decouples the Eastern and Western fronts, and ignores the impact that the Soviet effort had on the success of D-Day.

Failing to invite the former Soviets has given credence to those in the East who say the West never appreciated their role in defeating Hitler. Such an omission also deepens the sense of isolation that is now widely felt all over the region.

Although Americans tend to play down the importance of symbolism, it is a highly potent force in many other countries around the world. It is intriguing, for instance, that on V-E Day plus 10 years, Germany became a full member of NATO. The dates agreed upon by the United States and its allies must have been a clearly calculated effort to demonstrate Germany's rebirth as a member of the international community. Why then is it so difficult some 40 years later?

As in so many other instances, the world waits for U.S. leadership. Washington should have insisted on complete inclusion as a prerequisite for presidential participation. If not, the commemoration should have remained a veterans' affair.

The presence of Germany and Russia would have helped to heal the wounds that remain. It would also have underscored that those allies who fought not only won the war against fascism. Their ultimate sacrifice paved the way for a new Europe of peaceful democratic countries.

The writer is chairman of the Center for Post-Soviet Studies in Chevy Chase, Maryland, and will be in Normandy on D-Day with ABC. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

In Fact, Greater China May Be Mostly in the Mind

By Philip Bowring

TAIPEI — Investment bankers love catchphrases. In the past 18 months vast amounts of other people's money have been poured into the banner of Greater China. Here was gathered the genius of the Chinese people — the manpower and resources of the mainland, the manufacturing expertise of Taiwan and the trading and investment know-how of Hong Kong. Watch out, the West. Watch out, Japan. Here comes China!

It's not that simple. The closer one looks at the economic relationship between the various "Chinas" and between them and the rest of the world, the less substance there seems to be in the concept of ever closer integration into one economic zone.

It may not look that way from the trade statistics and capital flows, which appear to show ever more rapidly growing interdependence. But much of this seems to have far more to do with short-term opportunity than with long-term complementarity.

The incompatibility of the systems will mean that once export processing zones, a plateau, integration is slow, which itself accounts for as far as Taiwan and the mainland are concerned. Identifying where that point lies is difficult, but it is probably much closer than most imagine.

For Taiwan, trade (all officially indirect) with the mainland has grown rapidly from negligible levels six years ago. It now accounts for roughly 20 percent of Taiwan's exports.

For Hong Kong, the mainland is the destination of 28 percent of domestic exports and the source or destination of 90 percent of its re-exports, which itself accounts for 80 percent of all Hong Kong exports. As for the mainland, slightly over 50 percent of its total exports are through or to Hong Kong.

Figures on investment are harder to come by. Chinese statistics show Hong Kong accounting for an accumulated 64 percent of contracted investment, and Taiwan 8 percent. But there is a big gap between actual and contracted. Much Taiwan investment is through Hong Kong, and much "Hong Kong" investment is "black" mainland money siphoned off and recycled to avoid tax and exchange control. A reasonable guess is that \$15 billion has come in from both Hong Kong and Taiwan. So the total of \$30 billion roughly matches the amount of mainland money that has flowed into Hong Kong.

But beyond share and property purchases, much of the integration is ephemeral. Almost all South China exports are the products of outward processing industries either owned by Hong Kong and Taiwan or entirely

beholden to the sourcing needs of Hong Kong or Taiwan-based traders. No figures on value added in China are available, but estimates range from 10 to 25 percent on the gross export value, or an average 15 percent. This would mean that China is making no more than Hong Kong, whose margins on re-exports of Chinese origin are 15 percent or more. (Some of this ends up back in the hands of corrupt mainlanders.)

Beyond the use of cheap mainland labor, there is scant indication of integration. The mainland's share of Hong Kong's retained imports has been falling and is now only 6 percent.

Its share of Taiwan imports is only 2 percent. That is partly due to Taiwan restrictions, but it is more a result of lack of salable items. Unofficial estimates suggest that 80 percent of Taiwan's exports to the mainland are related to Taiwan-organized outward processing — the very kind of low value-added activity that could be shifted out of South China as easily as it moved in.

In the case of Taiwan manufacturers, some vertical integration has taken place. For some small component suppliers, who are so important to Taiwan industrial capability, a move to the mainland along with end-product producers has attractions of language and culture not available in alternative locations such as Thailand or Indonesia. There is the hope, too, of eventual access to China's domestic market.

But outside the real estate sector there is still scant evidence of long-term money being invested on the mainland.

There is plenty of talk but little action. Uncertainties range from personal security to political stability to tax policies and fears of difficulty in repatriating. From the Chinese side, allowing foreign investors access to domestic markets would be counterproductive if the foreigners reaped huge profits because of China's high import barriers.

The past three years have seen a big flow of Taiwan money to the mainland, but it is no bigger than an earlier outflow from Taiwan that went mostly to Southeast Asia. Non-mainland locations ranging from Vietnam to Subic Bay to Mexico and Hungary may see the next wave of Taiwan money.

In any case, the rate of outflow will slow. Many of the most labor-intensive industries have already left, and Taiwan's capital surplus has shrunk to almost nothing. European and North American barriers against Chinese products will also deter reliance on China as a production center.

Human Rights a Trade Issue?

By Stanley A. Weiss

LONDON — According to China's finance minister, when it comes to human rights Washington has a triple standard. "For their own human rights problems they close their eyes. For some other countries' human rights questions they open one eye and shut the other. And for China they open both eyes and stare."

It is hard to argue that there is not arbitrariness in America's human rights standards. Eleven countries are denied most-favored-nation trade status at present. But only two of the eight states designated "most repressive" by the State Department, Cuba and North Korea, are among them.

And of the seven states on the official terrorism list, only those same two do not have ready access to the American market. Some of the seven are entitled to most-favored status because they are GATT members. For others the reasons are related to

geopolitics and national security. Take Syria. The U.S. government's annual human rights report cites basic rights violations, including "arbitrary arrest and detention, systematic torture, lack of a fair trial" and the absence of the freedoms of speech, press and association.

The Tiananmen repression in 1989 cost several hundred lives and triggered an annual most-favored-nation debate about China. In the Syrian city of Hama in 1982, Hafez Assad's regime massacred about 20,000 people. Syria, but not China, is on the U.S. list of states involved in the international drug trade. Syria is among the seven states listed as promoting terrorism. Syria is one of six states suspected of possessing chemical weapons that have not signed the Chemical Weapons Convention. Yet Syria has most-favored trade status, because peace in the Middle East is a U.S. priority.

But China is no less important to U.S. national security. Retaining in China's exports of weapons and sensitive technology is a U.S. priority. So is convincing Beijing to use its influence to contain North Korea's nuclear ambitions.

Singapore's former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has warned that China would likely retaliate for any U.S. trade sanctions. "You will end up with a very hostile China, one which you'll have to live with as an adversary and will not be your partner in keeping the world peaceful and stable."

The writer is chairman of Business Executives for National Security, an organization of U.S. business leaders. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Recalled to Life

NEW YORK — A despatch from Columbus, Ohio, says that a young woman named Eleanor Marks apparently died a week ago and preparations were made for her funeral. While the coffin was being taken to the graveside a faint tapping in its interior was heard by the men carrying it, and the lid being removed it was found that the supposed corpse was alive. She was removed to her residence and is now recovering. She says she had full knowledge all the time of what was passing while arrangements were being made for her burial, but was unable to give any sign of consciousness until the fear of being interred alive aroused her to action.

1919: Peterhof Is Taken

PARIS — Despatches received here indicated that the anti-Bolsheviks' march on Petrograd is proceeding with continued success. From Stockholm, it is announced that Peterhof

It's Broke, So Get Busy Fixing It

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Americans say, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." The obverse has equal weight. If it needs fixing and you haven't succeeded, look more closely at the problem, take another approach, and try again. Go after problems which won't yield to the usual solutions with some imagination and a shift of mental gears, but don't give up.

The cranky, querulous world faces crises of both kinds just now. South Africa and Israel-Palestine have started to fix themselves, at long last. People didn't suddenly change their nature and turn sweet-tempered. But their leaders finally came to see that endless conflict meant endless human cost and settled nothing. Only compromise could offer a new start.

So far, South Africa, with miraculously clear-minded, rational leaders, is moving smoothly. Nobody knows how long Nelson Mandela will be able to win acceptance from his people that their urgent needs cannot be met by public economy apart, only by broadening and strengthening it. But he is starting well. He is a realist as well as a humanist.

Things are rockier in Israel-Palestine. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Chairman Yasser Arafat know that their personal fate is committed to making their agreement work, but they are not helping each other. They are scoring small points, each proving that he can't be nudged or outplayed.

It is in Mr. Rabin's interest, as much as Mr. Arafat's, to show that the PLO can deliver functioning civil government in Jericho and Gaza, and move on to early elections in all the occupied territories. The United States and Europe have pledged a lot of money to help make the Palestinian areas viable. It should start flowing now. Waiting until there is a solid administration would be self-defeating.

But in other parts of the world, from Bosnia to the Balkans, beyond empty, often misleading gestures. There should be no pretense that there are just a few overwhelming trouble spots. When Zaire, with 40 million people, blows, Somalia and Rwanda are likely to fade in memory as relatively minor tragedies. Yet Zaire, too, has reached the category of a totally failed state, one that the United States and some West European countries have a major responsibility for helping slide to disaster.

The idea that Haiti can be fixed by more sanctions on its already desperate, beleaguered people is too weird for Alice in Wonderland. As for the idea of invasion, the U.S. Marines had nearly 20 years (1915 to 1934) ostensibly trying to "fix" Haiti. Not only Haitians but the whole of Latin America could be expected to rise in outrage if they tried again.

Algeria is on the brink of a particularly nasty civil war that would have reverberations throughout the Islamic world. France and its European neighbors have even more reason to fear an overwhelming torrent of refugees from across the Mediterranean.

What could be grave trouble, with implications for the future of Russia, is brewing between Moscow and Kiev over Crimea. Not everything gets on the nightly television news. There isn't time, and there aren't enough camera crews to report it all. And then there is Bosnia.

These are only current urgencies that leaders have to decide about quickly, nothing to do with the long-term issues like the global agenda — population, environment, development and so on. There is neither a time nor the luxury of ignoring them to adopt a specific piecemeal approach.

Perhaps it is time for another "X" overview. I refer to the famous article that George Kennan signed anonymously, recommending "containment" as the way to deal with Soviet expansionism — neither passive indifference nor preventive war. His secretary of state, George Marshall, grasped the meaning, and with Harry Truman put the policy into effect.

Another kind of containment is needed now, everything that we can't stand aside with meaningless wishes. Washington must discern what America can do, explain it to people, and mobilize their energies. For that it needs an activist secretary of state able to articulate basic policy to Congress and the public. There are several attractive candidates.

From all parts of the world now, the chorus of complaints is swelling about the "lack of consistency, cohesion and effectiveness" in U.S. policy, as an Australian diplomat wrote on this page on Wednesday. They are saying it is broke, try to fix it.

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Bull Run III: A Lot of Mickey Mouse

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When the first major battle of the Civil War was to be fought at Bull Run, a little stream near Manassas, Virginia, all of social Washington packed luncheon baskets and turned out in buggies to witness it.

Hours later, they streamed back in panic. The rebels had won: the capital was in danger. That first battle of Bull Run, as well as Second Manassas, later, sent a frisson of fear into the heart of the Union.

Fast-forward 13 decades. A little band of well-credentialed historians, litigating greens, liberal columnists and self-protective landowners have drawn together in paternalistic protection, rendering the principle of artistic expression weak and contemptible.

Wait: sometimes iconoclasm goes too far. Artistic expression? It's a commercial Disney theme park, a magnet for hot-dog stands and exhaust-belching traffic, ripping off the public for \$163 million in road-building costs just 3 miles (5 kilometers) from the hallowed ground where an Alabama officer shouted to his troops: "There stands Jackson like a stone wall — rally behind the Virginians!"

Yes, if Bull Run III is to be merely a battle between history-minded preservationists and profit-minded land developers, that's fine: environmental impact will compete with the benefit of thousands of new jobs and will result in a compromise balancing property rights with zoning powers.

But if it is to be a clash of cul-

tures, with armies of elitists drawn up in vast array against the multitudes of average families that Lyndon Johnson used to call "the peepul," then we have a war of taste worthy of the field near which it will be fought.

A theme park is a fantasy; no matter how frightening its plastic dinosaurs or appalling its Cinderellas, the park is an idealized world. The critics say that's O.K. when you're marketing Mickey Mouse, but wrong — worse than wrong, vulgar — when dealing with anything as sacrosanct as American history.

My colleague Russell Baker satirized the growing success of theme parks with his "theme family" living artificial lives in a theme town, all nice and fake. My colleague Frank Rich dissected the "larger struggle between theme-park America and authentic America."

Going overboard, The Washington Post's Jonathan Yardley foamingly denounced the conservatism opposed to the curtailment of theme parks as "a force for the diminution or elimination of barriers erected by government against the uncontrolled exercise of individual and institutional avarice."

Hold on. Historians fear that the theme-parkers, as they move past Fantasylands and into the real past, will deliberately falsify history. The professional historians worry that the wrong people are going to interpret — overdramatize, perhaps

The New York Times

هكذا من الأصل



Scenes from Suzhou, in the Yangtze river basin, a city that Marco Polo described for Westerners more than 700 years ago.

Suzhou: Silk, Canals and Marco Polo

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

SUZHOU, China—Sitting on a sidewalk in this ancient Chinese city is a man who makes rattapats for a living. He wears a worn navy-blue sport coat, his graying hair is cut short enough to stand on end and an extinguished cigarette hangs from his mouth. A small audience of schoolchildren and passersby is less interested in the wire that he twists and cuts to make the rattapats than in the demonstration model displayed on the sidewalk: a medium-sized rat, caught by its hind leg, desperately tries to gnaw itself free. Next to the rattapats maker on the same sidewalk a man sells bicycle seats and fixes flat tires. Two steps farther is a machine that crushes sugar cane and makes juice from it. Suzhou's two-lined avenues and narrow back alleys are replete with similar scenes, making it a great city to see on foot.

Rats and traps, however, are not what put Suzhou on the tourist map, nor what has brought foreigners here for centuries. It was, and chiefly is, worms and looms. Suzhou's silk embroidery, classified as one of the four major types in China, can be traced back to the third century.

Foreign visits to Suzhou seem to have started with the arrival of a Venetian tourist some years ago who noted that the inhabitants of the city, "live by trade and industry, have silk in great quantity and make much silken cloth for their clothing."

By his description not much has changed in Suzhou since Marco Polo's visit in 1276. The distant smokestacks are evidence of today's industry and a banner strung across the entrance to a silk mill proof of ongoing trade. "What Boundless Joys to Have Friends From Afar," it reads.

It seems only fitting that Marco Polo was the first European to describe Suzhou to his fellow Europeans. Linked with the Grand Canal by a series of smaller waterways that crisscross the city, Suzhou has predictably been called the Venice of the East. Polo, prone to exaggeration, described it in this way: "Let me tell you that in this city there are fully 6,000 stone bridges, such that one or two galleys could readily pass beneath them."

Today, within the same confines of the moat that Polo must have crossed, there are 175 bridges, of which only a handful could fit anything larger than a canoe underneath. Remarkably, however, the canals are still used to transport produce from the surrounding countryside to the city's markets. Located in the Yangtze river basin, Suzhou has long profited from both the fertile soil that the river provides and the transport that it carries via the Grand Canal.

More important for Suzhou's trade and industry today is nearby, massive Shanghai. The city that expands daily under towering cranes—and nightly by the lights attached to them—is just 75 minutes by train from Suzhou. Day trips from Shanghai to Suzhou can be done, in addition to the train, by bus or taxi. Once travel becomes easier between the two cities, Suzhou could foreseeably be considered a suburb of Shanghai, qualifying it perhaps as one of the world's top 10 places to buy property.

Compared with Shanghai, certainly one thing that Suzhou has more of is gardens. Not Western-style flower gardens, but rocks, kiosks, pagodas and ponds. Perhaps the most well-known is the Humble Administrator's Garden, which, by one account, takes its name from a Chinese proverb of the Jin Dynasty: "Irrigating gardens and raising vegetables for daily meals are also a way for a

humble person to manage administrative affairs."

Needless to say, there are no vegetables in the garden; instead, plenty of trees, ponds, and Chinese tourists photographing each other. Paths guide the visitor through sitting rooms that overlook the ponds. The chambers have names such as the Hall of 36 Pairs of Mandarin Ducks and are decorated with framed prints and paintings.

ADMISSION to the garden, like nearly all museums and parks in China, costs several times more for foreign "guests" than for Chinese. "Guest" is perhaps the most feared word for foreigners in China as it is almost always used in conjunction with an inflated tourist price. Train fares, boat tickets and rooms in some hotels are subject to foreign pricing as well. By Western standards, the foreign prices are still cheap, but sometimes you clearly get what you pay for. Overseas Chinese are the lucky ones with this system—which is largely based on appearance—as they often slip through the cracks and manage to pay the "Chinese" price.

Fortunately, most of Suzhou's charm bears no admission price. A walk through the alleys, past the shops, markets and hostesses is as rewarding, if not more, than a visit to the Hall of 36 Pairs of Mandarin Ducks. Bicycles are the main form of locomotion in the alleys, the sound of bicycle bells undoubtedly more pleasant than the truck horns blaring on Suzhou's bigger streets.

Judging from the number of stores a visitor gets in the alleys and along the canals, it's hard to say who's on display. Schoolchildren have invariably learned the one word they assume all foreigners know and relish each opportunity to use it. Passing

a pack of kids sounds something like this: "ELLOELLOELLOELLO."

The canals are less picturesque but perhaps more functional than those of Venice, which the Chinese might be tempted to call the Suzhou of the West. Inevitably but sadly, the functioning canals have their share of pollution, in part because of a popular notion that they serve as the local garbage dump.

Suzhou's dilapidated canal-side housing seems to be giving way to modernity these days. The city's main east-west waterway is undergoing a large-scale face-lift involving the destruction of all that was beside it. Bulldozers accompany hundreds of human earth-movers, proof that the concept of coolie labor is not dead. The construction is due to be completed less than two years from now. Future visitors to Suzhou can only hope that the project's planners keep the charm of a city that has entertained visitors from the West for 700 years.

Of Jazz and Minarets: The Charm of Istanbul

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL—In a world that is changing rapidly, Istanbul remains a flavor of the exotic that seems increasingly rare, even in Turkey. Although the city's outer limits have been transformed by high-rises and freeways, the central core of old Istanbul remains intact: the six minarets of the Sultan Ahmet mosque, the clamorous tangle of the Grand Bazaar, Topkapı Palace and the spangled confines of the Bosphorus with its shoreline villas and grand Ottoman palaces.

That is not to say, though, that the newer areas are without attraction. For Istanbul's smart set—far more at home with Armani suits than with any vestigial memory of the fez—the city's residential spread onto the eastern shoreline of the Bosphorus provides the setting for some of the trendiest new discos and restaurants.

And, with the expanding Istanbul International Festival offering theater, classical music and jazz through July, the city is also striving to carve a place on a cultural circuit offering a range of drama, opera and ballet.

Yet the charm of the city is still its simpler offerings—the ferry ride on the Bosphorus to the fish restaurants of its northernmost settlements, or just browsing through the wares of rug dealers, enjoying the bargaining without a commitment to buy.

THE dominant event in this year's Istanbul calendar is the Istanbul Festival, which started in April with a movie section, moves on to theater, classical music from June 15 to July 21 and ends with jazz from July 10 to 25.

The classical section (telephone 258-52-12) offers an array of works by Brahms, Wagner and Beethoven, played by several orchestras including the Dresden Philharmonic, the BBC Symphony Orchestra and the Kirou Opera and Chorus, all at St. Irene's Church on the grounds of the Topkapı Palace. Ticket prices range from \$10 to \$25. Soloists giving recitals at St. Irene's include the flutist James Galway and the cellist Julian Lloyd Weber.

The jazz program at the Open Air Theater, Harbiye, Istanbul, between July 10 and 25 promises performances by a wide range of jazz and rock artists including the Bobby McFerrin trio, Gary Moore, Jack Bruce, Ginger Baker and Neil Young.

Many of Istanbul's traditional sights are in the Sultan Ahmet district. With crowded sidewalks and too much traffic, Istanbul is not really a walker's city, so it comes as something of a relief that city authorities have broadened the sidewalks around the Sultan Ahmet district, and Istiklal Caddesi, the main shopping street running from Taksim Square down toward the Bosphorus, has been turned into a pedestrian area with a turn-of-the-century tramline running down its middle.

Sadly, the old Galata Bridge across the Golden Horn, with its accumulation of water-level eaters and vendors beneath it, has been replaced by a newer, more sterile version that, while more suited to the weight of Istanbul's modern traffic flows, offers none of its predecessor's bustle.

No visit to Istanbul is complete without an hour's Bosphorus Ferry ride from Eminönü, the principal boat-landing on the Golden Horn near the main Sirkeci railroad station, to Rumeli Kavagi on the western bank at the northern tip of the Bosphorus and Anadolu Kavagi on the eastern bank. The ferry leaves from the Eminönü jetty at 10:35 A.M. and 1:35 P.M. and a return ticket costs just over \$1. The slightly rundown vessels zigzag up the Bosphorus, stopping at just about every landing on the way and giving spectacular views of the two soaring bridges connecting Europe and Asia and of the 15th-century Rumeli Hisari fortress.

Once at Rumeli Kavagi or Anadolu Kavagi, there is ample time for a meal at one of many fish restaurants where a hunch of freshly caught Black Sea fish with Turkish meze (hors d'oeuvres) costs between \$10 and \$15.

Istanbul's hotel operators seem to have concentrated in recent years on creating

spectacular new places with magnificent views of the Bosphorus and high prices. Several hotels offer accommodations with more unusual or historic connotations, albeit at a price. The ornate Pera Palas (Tepebasi, 251-45-60, fax 251-40-89) is the same 19th-century establishment once used by travelers on the old Orient Express. The hotel's six suites and some of its 139 rooms have views over the Golden Horn and the minarets beyond. A double costs \$180 plus tax.

Less expensive and equally quaint is the 20-room Yeşil Ev (5 Kabasakal Caddesi, Sultanahmet, 517 67 85, fax 517 67 80), a restored Ottoman villa equipped throughout with period furniture from the 19th century. It lies close to the Sultan Ahmet mosque and the Topkapı palace. A double costs \$125 plus tax.

Istanbul's restaurants have boomed in recent years with the economic turnaround of



The New York Times

the 1980s and the sudden appearance of a new middle class looking for the same sophistication they would find in Europe. At the same time, it is still possible to eat for a few dollars on a plate of doner kebab and other Turkish specialties at eateries near the main sites in Sultan Ahmet.

For the smart set, the in place is 29 (Yirmidokuz in Turkish) at Ulus Parki, Etiler (265 61 81). It has a stunning Bosphorus view and the chef is French. Dinner with wine will cost a minimum of \$40 a person. Starters include seafood croquet at \$6, artichokes in olive oil at \$5 and smoked salmon at \$8. A la carte specialties include poached sea bass (around \$10), lamb fillet (\$8) and a variety of kebabs and kofte meatballs at \$5 to \$8.

KORFEZ, on the Asian side of the Bosphorus at 78 Korfez Caddesi, Kanlica (216-413-4314, closed Monday), is another seaside place in a similar price range. The specialty is sea bass oven-roasted in layers of rock-salt, above and below it. Then, when it is brought to the table, the waiters crack open the salty shell and serve the fish inside.

Smureya at 26 Istinye Caddesi, Istinye (277-58-56, closed Sunday), is one of Istanbul's old favorites, offering Russian, Turkish and European cuisine. Caviar blinis and chicken Kiev are specialties. Prices for dinner with wine start at around \$25 a person.

Slightly cheaper is the Asiatane in the Karıye Hotel, 18 Karıye Cami Sokak, Edirnekapı (534-84-14), next to the Church of Chora. Asiatane offers three fixed-price menus ranging from \$12 to \$18 without wine and all composed of traditional Turkish cuisine. The most extensive, at \$18, features an array of dishes made with olive oil, such as stuffed vegetables, followed by hot appetizers, the Sultan's Favorite meat stew on a bed of ambergris purée, salads and a choice of desserts.

For budget travelers, any number of eateries at Sultan Ahmet offer cheap doner, rice, lentil soup, beans, lamb dishes and dessert. One of the oldest is Sultanahmet Koftecisi (12A Divanyolu Caddesi, 513-14-38) known for its meatballs. The average price of a meal is around \$5.

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THE FILM GUIDE

Maverick

Directed by Richard Donner.
U.S.
Fast, funny, full of straight-ahead action and tongue-in-cheek jokes, "Maverick" is "Lethal Weapon" meets "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid". That combination won't win any prizes for originality, but it works like a movie magic dream. Heading for a high-stakes poker game on a riverboat, Bret Maverick (Mel Gibson) is a few days away, \$3,000 short and trailed by villains hired to keep him out of the game. On the way he hooks up with Jodie Foster as Annabelle Bransford, a semi-efficient con woman, and James Garner, television's original Maverick, as Zane Cooper, a marshal who can teach Maverick a thing or two about spiciness survival. As they bumble their way through the Old West, they turn it into the New West of moviedom with their smart contemporary tone. Richard Donner, who directed Gibson in all three "Lethal Weapon" pictures, takes a similar approach here. Just as "Lethal Weapon" is an action movie that chuckles at action movies without straining anyone's brain, "Maverick" exploits and undermines every western cliché from gunfights to war-whooping Indians to runaway stagecoaches and heroes hanging off cliffs. William Goldman isn't shy about borrowing from his own classic "Butch Cassidy" screenplay. No meeting between strangers is quite what it seems in this story, which relies on con after con after con. You don't have to know anything about poker to guess that even away from the table, everyone in

Uma Thurman in "Even Cowgirls Get the Blues."

"Maverick" is bluffing all the time. (Coryn James, NYT)
Even Cowgirls Get the Blues
Directed by Gus Van Sant.
U.S.
It's entirely possible that "Even Cowgirls Get the Blues," Tim Robbins' cultish novel about Sissy Hanks — the proto-feminist hitchhiker with oversized thumbs and smoldering sexuality — is unfilmable. But if it is possible to transmute Robbins' 400-plus pages of pseudo-mythical, stoned reveries into a satisfying movie, Gus Van Sant is clearly not the one to do it. "Even Cowgirls Get the Blues," the movie, starring Uma Thurman, is a moribund, no-nonsense affair. Reducing the novel to its most basic plot line — the only thing that holds the book together in the first place. Bereft of atmosphere, or even coherence, the movie becomes an episodic parade of goofs, eccentricities and lesbians whose lives and purposes are barely outlined. Sissy and company deserve better than this. How could Van Sant — maker of "Mala Noche," "Drugstore Cowboy" and "My Own Private Idaho" — produce such an unimpressive disaster? How did he go from im-

Beverly Hills Cop III

Directed by John Landis.
U.S.
In "Beverly Hills Cop III," Eddie Murphy once again mugs, jives and drives his way through the 90210 zone of boutiques, babes and bad guys. With the screenwriter Steven E. ("48 Hrs.") de Souza at the word processor and John ("Trading Places") Landis in the director's chair, Murphy is clearly in familiar company as they all embark on his goofy vanity project. But de Souza's script — in which Axel Foley (Murphy) searches a California amusement park to find the man who killed his police chief (Col Hill) — is an uninspired, long-winded know-nothing. Although Landis's comic routines provide occasional relief, they're tired reprises from previous "Cop" films. And as Foley reunites with L.A. cop Billy Rosewood (Judge Reinhold) and mop-topped Sergeant (Bronson Pinchot), the humor becomes as fatigued as that other dismal Murphy sequel, "Another 48 Hrs." (Desson Howe, WP)

مكتبة من الأصول

LEISURE

Saving a Fallen Star Rome's Via Veneto Getting a Face-Lift

By Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Via Veneto had, by the late 1950s, become not so much a thoroughfare as an ongoing celebrity soap opera. On a good night its couple-of-hundred-yard strip of bars and restaurants attracted more stars and big names — from Audrey Hepburn, Anita Ekberg, Anna Magnani and Gary Cooper, to Orson Welles, Tennessee Williams, Jean Cocteau and Coco Chanel — per square café table than anywhere else on earth.

Men were men (and not infrequently several sheets to the wind), starlets were as likely to appear with a leopard on a leash as a lapdog, and current and former VIPs such as the exiled King Farouk of Egypt, made spirited attempts to throttle intrusive photographers.

There were public scenes galore. Ava Gardner and Frank Sinatra offering, so history relates, almost nightly performances at Via Veneto's Excelsior Hotel, as the couple slugged out round after round of their tempestuous marriage — the staff looking on, as powerless to arrest the conflict as the average UN peacekeeping force.

In "La Dolce Vita," Fellini immortalized Via Veneto's hyperactive lifestyle, lights and crawling stream of honking traffic — out of which, every so often swooped Vespa-borne, kamikaze paparazzi, flash guns blazing — in such appalling and loving detail that the street itself became a star of the film.

(Via Veneto was then such a megalomaniac of activity that the director had to build a replica of it on a lot at Cinecittà to shoot the scenes set there.)

But after the binge of the '50s and '60s a protracted hangover set in. The beautiful people ceased to be beautiful, or moved on elsewhere. The famous watering holes — Café de Paris, Doney, Strega and Rosati — lost their luster and began to close down, some for prolonged periods, others, it seemed, forever.

Eighteen months ago two establishments were shut by the health inspectors. Brief notoriety returned when it emerged that some of Via Veneto's remaining bars had become a favorite place for gay men in gray

suits to hand over cash-filled envelopes — the stock-in-trade of Italy's "Tangentopoli" (Bribeville) scandal.

But by last spring the Italian press was gleefully declaring the party over — and Via Veneto well and truly dead.

Last summer Via Veneto's top strip, leading up to the Porta Pinciana gateway in Rome's third-century walls, where show biz's *monde entier* used to gather, was closed to traffic by the municipality — prompting some cheerful souls to predict that this was all that was needed to transform the once teeming drag into a hushed Memory Lane.

BUT the Via Veneto Association — a group of hoteliers, restaurateurs and residents dedicated to reviving the street's fortunes — led by Mario Miconi, who started his career as a bellboy at the Excelsior in 1948, and is now its director, living in the hotel (describing himself as the "Prisoner of the Via Veneto") — thinks otherwise.

"Every other major capital has a closed section of the town for pedestrians — so why not Rome?" said Miconi, as we took a stroll up the middle of the Via Veneto, where the old traffic markings on the tarmac are crossed by new benches, flower beds and slightly surreal, artificial grassy mounds that have erupted here and there, sprouting shrubs, bamboo thickets and even (as in cartoon desert islands) solitary palm trees — all installed with money raised by the association.

"We want to improve the street in all kinds of ways — hold concerts, exhibitions and other events to bring people here and show that it is still alive," said Miconi. Already, the famous old bars like Café de Paris, Doney and the refurbished Harry's Bar, all previously closed, are functioning again.

Meanwhile, the Swiss jeweler Chopard, attracted by Via Veneto's new image, has opened its first shop in Italy there. Strega, once a celebrated literary hangout, which used to award its own annual book prize, belongs to Wuppig and is being converted from a fast-food outlet into a more stylish rendezvous (though whether today's literati will be able to afford the prices remains to be seen).

"Before the war," said Miconi, "Via Veneto was most of all a place for Italian writers



Orson Welles on the Via Veneto in 1958, when the street was in its heyday.

and intellectuals. The Americans discovered it when Rome was liberated. General Mark Clark made his headquarters at the Excelsior and the Palazzo Margherita down the street became the U.S. Embassy. That's why the American movie stars started coming here in the '50s.

"In those days people came by ocean liner, with piles of cases and trunks and their dogs, and stayed for weeks. It's not like that anymore — everybody's in such a rush these

days, they don't feel they have time to sit around in cafes.

"But now the street's been closed to traffic, the quality of life here's changed for the better. We don't want to try to re-create 'La Dolce Vita' — it was like La Belle Époque, and you can't repeat that. But we do hope to encourage people to come here, to escape the Roman traffic, and spend a little time talking and relaxing — after all, just talking can be a cultural activity, you know."

How to Eat Cheaply, And Well, in London

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

STEREOTYPES die hard, and drive our perceptions to the extent that bad food in Britain has become a self-fulfilling prophecy. But most savvy travelers will agree that London has become one of the great eating-out capitals in the world, rivaling Paris and New York for quality and ethnic variety.

Over the past 10 years, British cuisine (which at its worst was overdone meat and soggy vegetables, and at its best, prime produce done simply) has been overwhelmed by

you there. Some entries are shown marooned in the middle of blocks, or on unnamed streets. "The inflated-price restaurants and rip-off joints tend to be in Mayfair or the heart of Knightsbridge," says Peter Harden. "If you're going to spend what I think is the normal amount for dinner in London, which is £25-£30 per person, you'd probably do better to head out to where the real Londoners eat — which is Chelsea, Kensington or perhaps Primrose Hill to the north."

Some restaurants are decisively put down (Veeraswamy: "Food almost inedible... grossly overpriced"; Cecconi's: "Its loyal following have more money than sense"). So why include them?

"Because they are places that are too famous for us to ignore," Peter Harden says. "For example, we are very uncomplimentary about Scott's: Langan Brasserie has been cruising quite merrily. The Dorchester is so upset with us they have told the hotel bookshop not to stock our guide."

"Cheap Eats" includes, as you would expect, pubs, wine bars, cafes and take-aways along with a sprinkling of pricey restaurants that offer good-value lunch menus. (About 80 percent of the entries are to be found in "London Restaurants 1994.") For example,

The Frequent Traveler

"modern British" — which has been variously described as modern international with Mediterranean overtones, Californian-Italian, or just plain eclectic. You are likely to find charbroiled steak sharing the menu with couscous, ratatouille and salmon fishcakes.

The problem for the visitor is that straying into the wrong place can lead to some pretty diabolical culinary (and wallet-threatening) experiences. London does not offer as good value at cheaper places as you get in Paris or New York. I'm glad to say that help is now at hand with the publication of "Harden's Good Cheap Eats in London 1994" — a guide to more than 400 places where you can get a good meal for less than £20 (£30) a head for two courses, a glass of wine, coffee, tax, service. The guide has been compiled and written by two brothers, Richard and Peter Harden, who gave up a career in merchant banking four years ago to eat their way around London and publish the findings.

"Cheap Eats" is a companion to "Harden's London Restaurants 1994" — a guide that first came out in 1982.

"We've sampled at least 1,500 meals in the last three years, so we've spent well over £30,000 on eating out," says Peter Harden. "We aimed for a quick fix guide that helps you to make a decision about what is relevant to you and where to go for a certain occasion. The other guides aren't like that. They're either in the 'foodie porn' school or good for browsing. Most food journalists believe it's their job to be interesting rather than useful."

Richard Harden says: "Our principal inspiration was the Zagat New York City Restaurant Guide. Back in June 1990 I was sitting with the owner of a gallery in SoHo who pointed to my copy of Zagat and exclaimed that 'London could really do with one of those things.'"

Harden's follow the Zagat format of short, pithy remarks like "inexpensive, but overpriced" and "get Edwin to guide you." Plus a similar rating system, for food, service and ambience. Food isn't always the most important ingredient in the amalgam of an enjoyable experience. "Cheap Eats" shows two stars for places worth traveling out of your way to; one star for especially good value and an A for charm, style or atmosphere.

ENTRIES are broken out by area, types of cuisine, price ranges plus classifications such as "top lunch bargains," "top for style," "bring your own wine" places, "pre/post theater" or "nursery." So you can target what you need, either a good place to eat nearby or a special place across town. So, for example, if you are staying in Chelsea, you have a cornucopia of entries around the corner — from Ceale's (sublime fish and chips; although if you're over east in Islington, try the Upper Street Fish Shop) to the "grand and glittering" St. Quentin Brasserie. Or splash out at La Tante Claire: if you want to go Greek the Kalamoros is a short taxi ride away in Bayswater. Hosting a budget business lunch, you could do worse than Hubble & Co., an atmospheric Smithfield wine bar. Or step into a time warp at the Koshers Luncheon Club — a gastronomic annex to the Great Garden Street Synagogue. But you cannot rely on the maps for getting

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Baby Eels: Look at the Eyes Before You Bite

By Mark Kurlansky

AGUINAGA, Spain — Before a Basque bites into a baby eel these days, he wants to see its face. Some blame it on the Japanese and others know better. But everyone knows that some funny eels have been showing up in the Basque provinces of Spain and the only way to be sure of what you are about to eat is to look into those tiny black eyes.

Angulus, 5-centimeter-long (2-inch) baby eels, known in English as evers, are a traditional Basque dish. For centuries they have been scooped out of the rivers just above the mouths in northern Spain. In this Basque village on the Orrio River only a few kilometers from San Sebastián, six Basque families are the principal suppliers in the world.

In Aguinaga, the angula companies wait for nightfall before dragging the river because the evers stay on the bottom resting in the day. They hand up a fine weave of white squirming creatures that they must keep alive in their fresh water tanks for about a week until the backs turn dark. Since a dead eel could be taken live, an issue that has grown in importance as the rivers have grown increasingly polluted and inhospitable for the delicate evers.

Like all eels, evers must be cooked live or shortly after death to maintain an agreeable texture. They are then sold all over Spain and exported fresh, frozen or canned to France and Latin America. In the Basque



Illustration by Mark Kurlansky

provinces, where people are passionate about angulas, usually served with olive oil, garlic and peppers, they are being sold this year, a relatively plentiful one, for about \$40 a pound in the fish markets.

In the 1980s the catches were so meager that it became widely believed that the eels were dying out. The price leaped to triple its current level and the Aguinaga fisheries could still not meet the demand. That was when one of the old established Basque family companies, Angulus Aguinaga, decided it was time for an alternative. They turned from the Orrio to the Japanese for technology in converting sushi into a substitute angula, which they

produce in a factory in the industrial mountain village of Irura. Angulus Aguinaga hopes to sell 500 tons of these pseudo-evers, which they call "gulas" this year.

Surimi is fish from Alaskan waters pressed into blocks on factory ships. Nichirei Corp. of Japan designed machines that force this material out, spaghetti like, into the shape of evers. A touch of squid ink tints the backs dark.

"It's a completely natural product," asserted Angulus Aguinaga's sales director, Juan Carlos Souto Ibañez, although the ingredients listed on the package includes monosodium glutamate E-415. Souto Ibañez further asserts that unlike angulas, gulases are cholesterol free.

What they are not is eels, and they have neither the same taste nor texture. Visually the main difference is that there is no face. The two black specks that are eyes and the thread line of a tiny mouth on one end are missing. In the Basque provinces, where it is widely believed that the Japanese are in Irura making gulases, some people do not even trust this, and there are persistent rumors that "the Japanese are painting fake faces on gulases."

Souto Ibañez points out that they deliberately left off the faces and changed the name to gulases so that they could not be accused of perpetrating a fraud.

"It's a swindle," José María Otamendi, director of a traditional eel fishery, El Angulero de Aguinaga, nevertheless declared. Although gulases are selling for \$16 instead of \$40 a pound, he asserted that this was still "very expensive for some unknown fish."

Back in the days when Angulus Aguinaga was fishing real angulas and really in Aguinaga, Otamendi would there but went back to his family business when it changed its product. In hip boots by the swirling tanks of the busy family eel pound, he said, "It is hard work but it is a tradition. It is what my grandfather did and my father and my son."

Angulus Aguinaga claims to be saving the eels and is asking the European Union to ban eel fishing. The Orrio River is a suspiciously bright green-grey color and its banks are peppered with bits of trash. Not surprisingly it doesn't support as many eels as it once did. The company now buys evers from other parts of Spain, France and England.

The common Atlantic eel that lives in many European and American rivers is born in the deep warm waters of the Atlantic off Bermuda, an area known as the Sargasso Sea. At about 10 years of age, eels leave their rivers and return to their birthplace to spawn and then die. The larvae float in the Atlantic for about three years, drifting in currents until they find the mouths of fresh water rivers where they transform into tiny almost translucent evers and swim in with the tide.

The Aguinaga eel families say that there were a few bad years but now the catches are coming back. But while they are currently having a relatively fruitful year, the future of eels seems questionable since even the eel men admit that most of the eels that they don't catch quickly die in the green Orrio.

Mark Kurlansky's most recent book, on European Jewry, will be published this year.

THE ARTS GUIDE / FESTIVALS

Some highlights of European and American music and arts festivals:

AUSTRIA

Bregenz Festspiele, tel: 43 (05564) 420-223. July 20 to Aug. 23. On the lake's floating stage, performances of Verdi's "Nabucco," and Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini."

1914 opera based on a tragedy by Gabriele d'Annunzio.

Innsbruck Festwochen der Alten Musik, tel: 43 (512) 57-10-32. Aug. 14 to 27. The program includes Telerant's "Die physische oder Die Wunderbare Bestandigkeit der Liebe," Biber's "Arminio oder Chri la Dura la Vinca" and concerts performed with ancient instruments.

Ossach and Villach Carinthianer Sommer 1994, tel: 43 (4248) 25-10. June 17 to Aug. 28. Seiji Ozawa conducts the Wiener Philharmoniker on the first night of the festival. In a "Beethoven Total" program extending over several days, all of the cello sonatas and piano concertos will be performed.

Orange Chorégies d'Orange, tel: 33 90-51-89-83. July 9 to Aug. 2. In the Theatre Antique, Verdi's "Nabucco" and Puccini's "Tosca" with Gwyneth Jones. Marek Janowski conducts Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Also, Aug. 13 to 27. Performances by the ballet and opera companies include Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," Verdi's "Requiem" and two ballet evenings.

Saint-Denis Festival de Saint-Denis, tel: 33 48-13-12-12. June 11 to July 8. Emphasis is on music composed since World War II, with Gorecki's Third Symphony, Arvo Part's "Te Deum" and Britten's "War Requiem."

Germany Bayreuth Richard Wagner Festspiele, tel: 49 (921) 20-221. July 26 to Aug. 28. James Levine conducts the complete "Ring des Nibelungen" in Alfred Kirchner's production. Giuseppe Sin-

opoli conducts "Parsifal." Daniel Barenboim "Tristan und Isolde" and Peter Schneider "Der fliegende Holländer."

Frankfurt Frankfurt Festes '94, tel: 49 (69) 1340-400. Aug. 28 to Oct. 3. In the Alte Oper, orchestral concerts by German and foreign orchestras under Kurt Masur, Riccardo Chailly and Esa-Pekka Salonen, chamber music and recitals, performances of the choir and orchestra of the Bolshoi Theater from Moscow, and the world premiere of "Viva la Vida," a musical homage to the Mexican painter Frida Kahlo.

Italy Pesaro Rossini Opera Festival, tel: 39 (721) 34-473. Aug. 11 to 28. A year-long homage to Rossini, a native of Pesaro, with performances of "L'italiana in Algeri," "Semiramide," "L'inganno felice" and the "Stabat Mater."

Spoleto Festival of Two Worlds, tel: 39 (743) 222-611. June 22 to July 10. Operas with Poulenc's "Les Mamelles de Tirésias" and includes Berg's "Wozzeck." Dance programs include the world premiere of Roland Petit's "Creation Menotti."

Netherlands Amsterdam Holland Festival, tel: 31 (20) 627-6566. June 1 to 30. Nine operas from Monteverdi's "Orfeo" to Max Brand's "Maschinen Hopkins" and recent works by Chinese composers.

Norway Oslo Chamber Music Festival, tel: 47 (2)

25-25-53. Aug. 3 to 13. In concert halls, churches and castles, performances of ancient and contemporary British music. Barbara Hendricks is one of the guest artists.

Portugal Estoril 20th Costa do Estoril Music Festival, tel: 351 (1) 468-5607. July 7 to Aug. 20. The Lithuanian State Symphony Orchestra, under Gintaras Rinkevicius, the Portuguese Chamber Orchestra, and the Great Bulgarian Voices ensemble.

Spain Santander Santander International Festival, tel: 34 (42) 314-819. Aug. 1 to 31. Concerts by the London Symphony Orchestra, the Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra; operas include Puccini's "Tosca" and Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" and various chamber music concerts and recitals.

Sweden Drothningholm Court Theater, tel: 46 (8) 660-82-25. May 26 to Sept. 8. A new production of "Youth and Folk" by an 18th-century composer, Edward Dupuy, Hayden's "Orrando Paladino," and an evening of Handel's arias and duets.

Switzerland Gstaad Musiksommer Gstaad-Saenenland, tel: 41 (30) 304-8838. July 22 to Sept. 10. Yehudi Menuhin conducts the Sinfonia Varsovia and the Philharmonia Hungarica.

Lucerne International Festival of Music, tel: 41 (41) 23-32-72. Aug. 17 to Sept. 10. More than 50 performances, including concerts conducted by Kurt Sanderling, Lorin Maazel, Claudio Abbado, Riccardo Muti, recitals by Maurizio Pollini and Kai Klor, chamber orchestras, Ingomar Grunauer's "Die Winterreise," directed by Philipp Himmelmair (Aug. 24, premiere).

Montreux and Vevey 49e Festival de Musique, tel: 41 (21) 963-54-50. Aug. 21 to Sept. 23.

Performances by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra and the Scala Philharmonic Orchestra. Among the guest soloists, Maurizio Pollini, Maurizio Andre and Martha Argerich.

Turkey Istanbul 22d International Istanbul Music Festival, tel: 90 (212) 258-3212. June 15 to July 21. The roster of guest soloists includes Narcisse Yepes, James Galway, Julian Lloyd Weber, and Victoria de Los Angeles.

United States Los Angeles Hollywood Bowl's Summer Festival, tel: 1 (213) 850-2000. June 26 to Sept. 18. The Los Angeles Philharmonic under Esa-Pekka Salonen, the Detroit Symphony under Neeme Jarvi, and the San Francisco Symphony under Herbert Blomstedt offer orchestral concerts.

Edinburgh Tanglewood Music Center, tel: 1 (617) 266-1492. July 10 to Aug. 29. Seiji Ozawa opens the season with a program featuring Jessye Norman, Yo-Yo Ma, Leon Fleisher and Peter Serkin. Other guest conductors of the Boston Symphony Orchestra include Andre Previn and Leonard Slatkin. Lorin Maazel conducts the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra.

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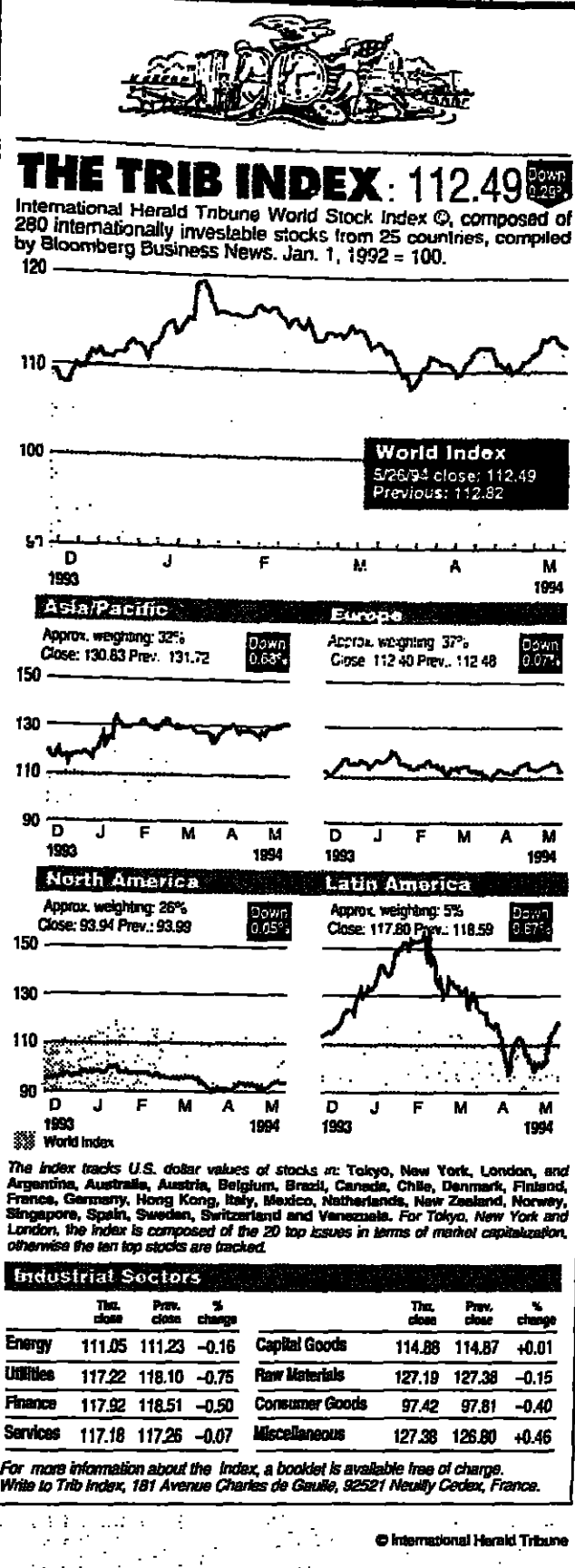
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Rates Stay Put in Germany

Uncertainty Fuels Bearish Mood

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — After peering investors with conflicting messages about interest rates and pulling the plug on a government bond auction, Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, declined to change leading interest rates Thursday, in a subtle shift to a more cautious monetary policy. Germany's discount rate could stay at 4.5 percent and its Lombard rate at 6 percent through the summer, analysts at major investment houses said. By then, Europe's largest central bank might be so transfixed by the inflationary potential of rampant money supply growth that it will stop cutting rates altogether, some added. The two rates, which tend to be trend-setters throughout Europe, represent the floor and ceiling for German money-market rates. Some observers said hopes for a cut in the rates disintegrated Monday, after Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer said that the bank was not pursuing step-by-step cuts in interest rates for the time being. The shift in monetary policy caught up with equity markets Wednesday, sending stock averages falling throughout Europe. In Britain, Italy, France, Denmark, Finland and Spain, indexes fell by more than 2 percent, while averages slid by more than 1 percent in Germany and Belgium. Stock markets ended mostly lower Thursday, with shares failing to recover from Wednesday's falls. Meanwhile, analysts across Europe are debating how Wednesday's failed bond auction, the first since September 1990, will influence Europe's bond markets. With Bundesbank interest rates on hold, say many, it's going to take weeks of subdued inflation and slowing money-supply growth to restore investors' faith in the markets. "It's going to be a very slow, gradual recovery," said James Mitchell, an analyst at Deutsche Bank AG in London. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Last In, First Out in Japan

Women Face Job Bias, Official Admits

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
TOKYO — A senior Japanese cabinet official acknowledged Thursday that companies throughout the country had systematically denied job opportunities to women through the four-year economic downturn, reinforcing charges by women's groups that progress made toward equal opportunity in the 1980s had been severely eroded. The official, Eijiro Hata, minister of international trade and industry, called in leaders of one of Japan's biggest business groups and asked them to end a series of practices that had made Japanese women the last to be hired and the first to be laid off. The move followed a chorus of complaints, particularly from students and educated women who say recruiters have ignored them in Japan's job-placement rituals. A survey of 1,000 companies by the Labor Ministry last year found that more than half said they were cutting back on hiring women so they could keep hiring male students, who generally stay with companies longer and almost never seek child-care leave. Executives said that, while they were not inclined to change their attitudes or to comply with the country's eight-year-old Equal Employment Opportunity Law, which has been widely disregarded. A spokesman for the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, who declined to speak for attribution, said that the fault lay with women who were not willing to "seek jobs in smaller and medium-sized companies" in hard economic times. Many questioned Mr. Hata's motives, noting that within a few months the country may be forced into elections in which the votes of young women could be critical. Mr. Hata, who is not related to Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, has been seeking to embarrass the employers' group, which has opposed many of the government's new tax proposals. While reliable statistics are difficult to come by, Japanese newspaper headlines and other anecdotal evidence make it clear that women have borne a disproportionate amount of the nation's economic pain. Just last week, Nippon Life Insurance Co. announced it would not hire any women for clerical positions next year. Usually, it employs 600 to 700 annually. No men serve in such posts. It also said it would reduce the number of women it hires for career positions by 15 percent. Two other major insurers, Meiji and Asahi, immediately made similar announcements, as did the country's most prestigious trading house, Mitsubishi Corp. Mitsubishi hires only a handful of women each year for career jobs but takes on several hundred men. Japan Air Lines and All Nippon Airlines, the two largest air carriers, said recently they would not hire stewardesses next spring. JAL denies that the cutback is aimed at women, but it has not announced a hiring freeze of similar dimensions for posts traditionally filled by men. In a case that has attracted considerable attention, a group of women employees at three companies affiliated with the Sumitomo group filed complaints to force the companies and the union to release information about salaries paid to male and female employees. They said a woman with 25 years' experience makes on average of one-half the pay of a similarly experienced man and that women over 40 rarely rise up the corporate ladder as high as men three years out of college. Some Japanese women's groups argue that the recent string of corporate announcements demonstrates that the strides made by women in the late 1980s and early '90s — epitomized by the early career of Masako Owada, the Harvard-educated diplomat who married into the royal family last year — had far less to do with a change in national values than with a labor shortage. Now, as companies cut back, the record suggests that women are the last to get a foot in the door and the first to be escorted to the exits. A young woman at Gakushuin University, one of the country's top colleges, said that while men in her class were deluged with recruiting literature from Japan's top companies, "the women all had to call to get any information." When she showed up for interviews at several companies, she was told to forget about applying for career positions and to settle for a clerical job, even though her grades were far higher than many of the males who landed positions. She said other companies were largely interested in whether she would be ready to marry a single man working in the company. Such questions are hardly unusual in Japanese recruiting. Even today, many companies review the qualifications of potential "office ladies" largely to determine whether they would be suitable spouses, helping the male employees to focus on their careers. This year, the Labor Ministry reported that only 75 percent of women graduating from college said they had found work, compared with 92 percent of men. The statistics paint a rosier picture than reality suggests: Many of those women settled for jobs far below their capabilities. The problems reached such proportions this year that the government set up a committee to examine the problem. It concluded in an interim report that "cases that do not fit the spirit of equal employment opportunity" were rampant, especially involving denials of promotions to married women.

Chief to Quit At Italy's State Holding Group

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Romano Prodi, chairman of Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, the leading Italian state holding group that controls hundreds of companies ranging from steel to Alitalia, the state airline, will resign in the next two weeks, according to senior government officials in Rome. Mr. Prodi, 54, has been a driving force in Italy's privatization program, and he is viewed in international financial circles as well suited to run the sprawling state-owned group. On Thursday, two senior government officials insisted that Mr. Prodi's departure would not hinder the government's plans to speed its privatization program. The officials said Mr. Prodi discussed his plans to leave IRI during a meeting Wednesday evening with Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. The two men are understood to have agreed to delay the announcement of Mr. Prodi's resignation, which could come as early as next week. Mr. Berlusconi and Lamberto Dini, the treasury minister, are believed to have been in favor of Mr. Prodi's continuing at IRI. In a recent interview, Mr. Dini singled out IRI as a key privatization target, saying the government would "get out entirely." Among IRI holdings that Mr. Dini said would be privatized were IRI's steel subsidiary, Siderco, the telecommunications company, Finmeccanica, the heavy-machinery and aerospace group that controls Agusta helicopters, as well as arms makers and railway equipment companies. Mr. Prodi was named IRI chairman last year by Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, then prime minister, having served previously in the post in 1982-89. But his tenure is opposed by the neofascist National Alliance Party, a member of Mr. Berlusconi's governing coalition. In addition, the IRI chief has told friends he feels he has completed the mandate given to him by Mr. Ciampi. Politically, Mr. Prodi is identified with the left wing of the former Christian Democratic Party. He is respected by senior members of the opposition Progressive Alliance that is headed by Achille Occhetto and would have been considered a possible prime minister if the leftist coalition had won Italy's recent election. Since the victory of Mr. Berlusconi and his allies, center-right politicians have begun discussing asking Mr. Prodi to serve as the opposition leader. In recent weeks Mr. Prodi has also been at the center of a public controversy with Mediobanca, the Milan merchant bank, about privatization. Mr. Prodi wanted to create "public companies" with broad share ownership on the Anglo-Saxon model during the recent privatizations of Banca Commerciale Italiana and Credito Italiano, two banks formerly owned by IRI. He lambasted Mediobanca after the merchant bank managed to take effective control of the banks anyway by bringing together a small group of institutional investors and packing the boards of the banks. IRI is owned by the Italian Treasury, and its chairman is chosen by the government. The company's 1993 loss, not yet announced, is estimated to have risen from 4.7 trillion lire (\$3 billion) to as much as 10 trillion lire as a result of special provisions. IRI's debts amount to about 75 trillion lire, roughly the same size as its annual revenue. IRI was founded during the Mussolini era, and during the 1980s Mr. Prodi struggled to streamline the group. But he found himself frequently at odds with the governments led by Prime Ministers Bettino Craxi and Giulio Andreotti, both of whom continued the tradition of appointing political allies to key posts at IRI industrial subsidiaries. After he resigns from IRI, Mr. Prodi, who is an economics professor, is expected to return to teaching in Bologna.

WALL STREET WATCH

Another Side of Derivatives

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — Christopher Ramon Castroviejo is a man with trading in his blood, and he doesn't see why Washington bureaucrats should fret so much about derivatives — the complex financial instruments that are his livelihood. Mr. Castroviejo, 44, is the managing partner of Parallax Partners, a small firm that uses derivatives to bet on the rises and falls in various financial indexes. That is the type of trading that has begun to draw the attention of government regulators and legislators. Traders such as Mr. Castroviejo often operate on very thin margins — putting up very little money with the chance of making huge profits. But in some cases lately, the losses from such deals have been great, and some government officials wonder if the rules permitting such gambles should be changed. Mr. Castroviejo, whose grandfather became famous for betting that the stock market was going to fall in 1929 and 1930, does not think so. The tale of one of his derivatives deals in early February, in which he made \$188,432.78, provides an example of what he means, and why he thinks derivatives are a splendid and relatively safe way of keeping the economy going by injecting money into the markets. Derivatives are investments whose value is derived from something else, such as stocks, bonds or physical commodities. Derivatives can be traded on exchanges, in the form of futures and options contracts, or over the counter, in the form of interest-rate swaps or some stock options. It was stock options that netted Mr. Castroviejo a healthy profit in February. It was quite early the morning of Feb. 2 when he left his cozy East Side Manhattan house and his faithful Norwich terrier, Uptick. When he reached his Park Avenue office, he discovered that one of his favorite market indexes was just where he wanted it. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index had been edging upward to a point where Mr. Castroviejo, who specializes in such things, thought it was about to change direction. The chart of the FT-SE's movement and other data compiled by Mr. Castroviejo's quantitative analyst, a young Venezuelan mathematics wizard named Luis Sanchez, indicated the index was exhausted and unlikely to go much higher. Mr. Castroviejo wanted to bet that it would fall, and Merrill Lynch & Co. was offering him an option that would allow him to see if he was right. For just \$157,487, Mr. Castroviejo could buy a put option contract valued at \$7.5 million, essentially putting up only 2.1 percent of the total in hopes that the market would turn just enough in the desired direction — at which point he could sell the option and make a profit. The farther the index sank, the more money he would make. In the FT-SE deal, his instincts proved correct. The index began to descend, and five days later he pulled out with a 119.6 percent return on his cash investment. With mounting dismay, he then watched as the FT-SE continued to go down, and down, and down some more. "If I had just left it alone, I hate to think what I would have made," Mr. Castroviejo said. Still, he said, "I like to sleep at night." Among derivative traders, "there will always be the occasional bozo who screws himself up," Mr. Castroviejo said, but overall the instruments draw much more money into the markets.

Bad Debts From 1980s Cut Japanese Bank Profits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan's 11 largest commercial banks said Thursday that their current profits declined 42 percent in the year ended March 31 as they continued writing off bad debts from the late 1980s. The decline, to 563.1 billion yen (\$5 billion) from 964.2 billion yen, reflected the cost of trying to write down a mountain of bad debt, which the Bank of Japan now says is a major obstacle to economic recovery. The banks said their publicly disclosed bad debts increased to 8,948 trillion yen in the year ended March 31, up 6 percent from a year earlier. The figures were disclosed by bank officials in news conferences at the Bank of Japan's press club. Unable to quickly clear their books of nonperforming loans, bankers remain unable to do much to help the economy out of recession. But they said their efforts to write off snowballing bad debts were beginning to show results and that bad debt will continue to decline slowly this year. The banks may be able to see the end of the tunnel of bad debts, but they have a considerable distance to travel before reaching it, said financial industry analysts in Tokyo. Furthermore, some may emerge in better shape than others, they said. Five Japanese electronics firms forecast higher profits. Page 15. Now that stock and land prices have tumbled, many Japanese debtors are no longer able to pay interest on loans obtained in the 1980s. To make matters worse, the value of the land and securities they offered as collateral has declined too far for banks to recoup their losses. The Japanese bankers said it would take two more years of write-offs, at the risk of further profit declines, before they finish sorting the bad apples from the good. Sakura Bank, one of the largest commercial banks, said its net profit sank 60 percent to 22.85 billion yen from 57.71 billion yen. Earnings per share tumbled to 6.89 yen from 17.42 yen. Sanwa Bank surpassed Sumitomo Bank to become the most profitable bank in Japan. Managed with an increasingly international perspective, the bank is supported by domestic lending, particularly to small and medium-sized companies. Sanwa's group profit declined 52 percent, to 45 billion yen from 95.19 billion yen, putting earnings per share at 15.75 yen. Its revenue fell 4 percent, to 2.73 trillion yen. But Sanwa and Sakura are carrying the bulk of costs in a consortium of banks bailing out Japan's largest housing finance company, Nippon Housing Loan Co., whose nonperforming loans reportedly exceed 800 billion yen. (Bloomberg, AP)

Hong Kong Land Sale Meets With Lower Bids

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HONG KONG — Two parcels of suburban land were auctioned off Thursday for lower-than-expected prices, which analysts said reflected a joint effort by real estate developers to head off legislation aimed at cooling the territory's booming property market. A group of 12 companies jointly bought a 20,780-square-meter (25,000-square-yard) site in Fanling, part of Hong Kong's New Territories area, for 2.04 billion Hong Kong dollars (US\$264 million). The price was below market expectations, which ranged from 2.6 billion dollars to 3.7 billion dollars, said F.A. Hay, the Hong Kong government official who auctioned the land. The mood was remarkably tame, compared with previous auctions where fierce bidding symbolized the spiraling prices that have made some parts of Hong Kong as expensive as Tokyo. Analysts said the price was low because the companies decided to not bid against each other. They instead used the auction to display their muscle and show the government there was no need for it to drive down real estate prices. "They hope to send the government a signal that the property market is soft, and it doesn't require the government to take measures to push the market further down," said Andrew Hull, research director at Morgan Grenfell Asia Securities. But Mr. Hay said it was "too early to say" if land prices in Hong Kong were coming down from their record highs. The government warned real estate speculators at the end of March that it would take action to reduce Hong Kong's apartment prices, many of which have tripled during the past three years. Since then, apartment prices have fallen by 5 percent to 15 percent. A government task force will soon recommend measures to reduce prices. The group that bought the parcel from the government Thursday included Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd., New World Development Co., Sino Land Co. and the real estate, investment and textile group Nan Fung Textiles. Consolidated Ltd. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Ft	S.F.	Yen	CS	Peseta
Australia	1.34	0.74	1.27	0.89	0.135	—	5.49	13.70	1.52	1.31
Canada	0.71	0.42	0.78	0.53	0.077	—	3.17	8.01	0.91	0.79
France	1.66	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.93	1.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.93	1.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	107.50	64.50	24.46	24.35	1.16	—	13.92	21.53	2.19	2.04
UK	0.62	0.38	0.60	0.41	0.061	—	2.51	6.35	0.70	0.61
US	1.00	0.60	0.74	0.50	0.074	—	1.82	4.59	0.53	0.46
Other Dollar Values										
Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per A\$	Per NZ\$	Per HK\$	Per T\$	Per TH\$	Per M\$	
Canada	0.71	0.42	0.33	64.50	1.00	0.48	5.50	14.50	2.30	
France	1.66	1.00	0.79	166.50	1.00	0.71	8.25	21.50	3.40	
Germany	1.93	1.19	0.94	193.50	1.00	0.81	9.50	24.50	3.80	
Italy	1.93	1.19	0.94	193.50	1.00	0.81	9.50	24.50	3.80	
Japan	107.50	64.50	51.25	100.00	1.00	0.68	7.75	20.50	3.40	
UK	0.62	0.38	0.30	62.50	1.00	0.68	7.75	20.50	3.40	
US	1.00	0.60	0.47	107.50	1.00	0.68	7.75	20.50	3.40	

Eurocurrency Deposits

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc
1 month	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/4-4 1/2
3 months	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/4-4 1/2
6 months	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/4-4 1/2
1 year	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 3/4-6 1/4	4 1/4-4 1/2

Source: Reuters, Lyons Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million.

Key Money Rates

	United States	Close Prev.	Per \$
Discount rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Prime rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Federal Reserve	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3-month CDs	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Comm. paper 180 days	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1-year Treasury bill	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
3-year Treasury bill	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
5-year Treasury bill	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1-year Treasury note	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
3-year Treasury note	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
5-year Treasury note	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
10-year Treasury bond	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Merrill Lynch 30-day Treasury bill	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

Forward Rates

	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
London	1.000	1.000	1.000	Canadian dollar	1.260	1.265	1.267
Amsterdam	1.447	1.449	1.449	Japanese yen	10.420	10.410	10.410
Other Dollar Values							
Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per A\$	Per NZ\$	Per HK\$	Per T\$
Canada	0.71	0.42	0.33	64.50	1.00	0.48	5.50
France	1.66	1.00	0.79	166.50	1.00	0.71	8.25
Germany	1.93	1.19	0.94	193.50	1.00	0.81	9.50
Italy	1.93	1.19	0.94	193.50	1.00	0.81	9.50
Japan	107.50	64.50	51.25	100.00	1.00	0.68	7.75
UK	0.62	0.38	0.30	62.50	1.00	0.68	7.75
US	1.00	0.60	0.47	107.50	1.00	0.68	7.75

Source: Reuters, Lyons Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million.

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MARKET DIARY

Blue-Chip Average Is Little Changed

NEW YORK — U.S. stock indices ended mixed Thursday as a rise in Philip Morris was offset by gains in Boeing and General Electric.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished down 1.34 points at 753.46, while gaining issues outpaced losing ones by a 4-to-3 ratio in the New York Stock Exchange.

Philip Morris was the most actively traded U.S. stock, falling 3 1/2%, after the company decided

potency drug that would have competed with an Upjohn product. Johnson & Johnson rose 1/4 to 44%.

Cobra Industries rose 1/4 to 6 after the maker of recreational vehicles said it expected to report higher second-quarter earnings. It also said increasing orders should push sales up by between 10 percent and 15 percent in the current quarter.

In the over-the-counter market, Lotus Development fell 3/4 to 60 after an analyst at Goldman Sachs cut his earnings estimates for the computer software maker.

Acclaim Entertainment, which makes Sega and Nintendo video games, rose 2 1/2 to 17 1/2 on speculation it may be a takeover target.

Deere fell 2 1/2 to 68 1/2 after NatWest Markets lowered its recommendation on the stock to accumulate from buy on Wednesday.

Allstate, an environmental cleanup company, rose 1/4 to 5 1/2 after being raised to buy from neutral by a Smith Barney Shearson analyst.

The Treasury bond market provided little direction for stock prices. The price of the benchmark 30-year issue slipped 4/32 point to 86 24/32, with the yield edging up to 7.36 percent from 7.34 percent Wednesday.

No major economic data were released Thursday, and some investors had already squared positions for the weekend. (Bloomberg, AP)

U.S. Stocks

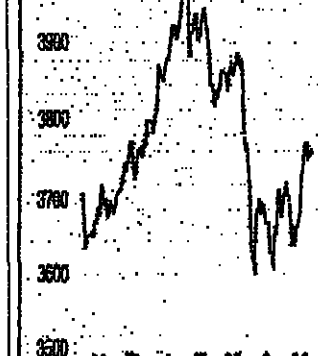
against splitting its food and tobacco sectors and Florida adopted legislation allowing the state to sue tobacco companies for smoking-related Medicaid expenses.

But weakness in Philip Morris was offset by strength in Boeing, which jumped 2 1/2 to 46 1/2 on reports it was close to winning an order for 50 jets from China. Shares of General Electric, a maker of jet engines, also benefited, rising 1/4 to 8 1/2.

Computer Associates International surged 6 1/2 to 43 1/2 in active trading after reporting fourth-quarter earnings that were above analysts' expectations for the computer software company.

Upjohn rallied 3 1/2 to 32 1/2 in active trading on news that Johnson & Johnson had withdrawn from an agreement to market a male im-

The Dow



Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

1993 1994

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	120.50	119.75	120.00	+0.25
Microsoft	987,654	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Apple	876,543	45.50	45.00	45.25	+0.25
Oracle	765,432	35.75	35.25	35.50	+0.25
Amazon	654,321	25.00	24.50	24.75	+0.25
Google	543,210	15.25	14.75	15.00	+0.25
Yahoo	432,109	10.50	10.00	10.25	+0.25
Netflix	321,098	5.75	5.50	5.62	+0.12
Spotify	210,987	4.25	4.00	4.12	+0.12
Twitter	109,876	3.50	3.25	3.37	+0.12

NASDAQ Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amazon	1,234,567	25.00	24.50	24.75	+0.25
Google	987,654	15.25	14.75	15.00	+0.25
Facebook	876,543	10.50	10.00	10.25	+0.25
Twitter	765,432	5.75	5.50	5.62	+0.12
LinkedIn	654,321	4.25	4.00	4.12	+0.12
Slack	543,210	3.50	3.25	3.37	+0.12
Dropbox	432,109	2.75	2.50	2.62	+0.12
Zoom	321,098	1.50	1.25	1.37	+0.12
Zoom	210,987	1.25	1.00	1.12	+0.12
Zoom	109,876	0.75	0.50	0.62	+0.12

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Goldman Sachs	1,234,567	120.50	119.75	120.00	+0.25
JP Morgan Chase	987,654	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Bank of America	876,543	45.50	45.00	45.25	+0.25
Wells Fargo	765,432	35.75	35.25	35.50	+0.25
Citigroup	654,321	25.00	24.50	24.75	+0.25
US Bancorp	543,210	15.25	14.75	15.00	+0.25
TD Bank	432,109	10.50	10.00	10.25	+0.25
PNC Financial	321,098	5.75	5.50	5.62	+0.12
KeyBank	210,987	4.25	4.00	4.12	+0.12
FirstEnergy	109,876	3.50	3.25	3.37	+0.12

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,234,567	120.50	119.75	120.00	+0.25
AMEX	987,654	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
NASDAQ	876,543	45.50	45.00	45.25	+0.25
OTC	765,432	35.75	35.25	35.50	+0.25
Foreign	654,321	25.00	24.50	24.75	+0.25
Commodities	543,210	15.25	14.75	15.00	+0.25
Options	432,109	10.50	10.00	10.25	+0.25
Futures	321,098	5.75	5.50	5.62	+0.12
Bonds	210,987	4.25	4.00	4.12	+0.12
ETFs	109,876	3.50	3.25	3.37	+0.12

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones	753.46	754.50	752.50	753.46	-1.34
S&P 500	1,234.56	1,235.50	1,233.50	1,234.56	-0.50
NASDAQ	2,345.67	2,346.50	2,344.50	2,345.67	-0.25
AMEX	3,456.78	3,457.50	3,455.50	3,456.78	-0.10
NYSE	4,567.89	4,568.50	4,566.50	4,567.89	-0.10
OTC	5,678.90	5,679.50	5,677.50	5,678.90	-0.10
Foreign	6,789.01	6,790.50	6,788.50	6,789.01	-0.10
Commodities	7,890.12	7,891.50	7,889.50	7,890.12	-0.10
Options	8,901.23	8,902.50	8,900.50	8,901.23	-0.10
Futures	9,012.34	9,013.50	9,011.50	9,012.34	-0.10
Bonds	10,123.45	10,124.50	10,122.50	10,123.45	-0.10
ETFs	11,234.56	11,235.50	11,233.50	11,234.56	-0.10

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
S&P 500	1,234.56	1,235.50	1,233.50	1,234.56	-0.50
S&P 400	2,345.67	2,346.50	2,344.50	2,345.67	-0.25
S&P 600	3,456.78	3,457.50	3,455.50	3,456.78	-0.10
S&P 900	4,567.89	4,568.50	4,566.50	4,567.89	-0.10
S&P 1200	5,678.90	5,679.50	5,677.50	5,678.90	-0.10
S&P 1500	6,789.01	6,790.50	6,788.50	6,789.01	-0.10
S&P 1800	7,890.12	7,891.50	7,889.50	7,890.12	-0.10
S&P 2100	8,901.23	8,902.50	8,900.50	8,901.23	-0.10
S&P 2400	9,012.34	9,013.50	9,011.50	9,012.34	-0.10
S&P 2700	10,123.45	10,124.50	10,122.50	10,123.45	-0.10
S&P 3000	11,234.56	11,235.50	11,233.50	11,234.56	-0.10

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1,234.56	1,235.50	1,233.50	1,234.56	-0.50
NYSE-100	2,345.67	2,346.50	2,344.50	2,345.67	-0.25
NYSE-200	3,456.78	3,457.50	3,455.50	3,456.78	-0.10
NYSE-300	4,567.89	4,568.50	4,566.50	4,567.89	-0.10
NYSE-400	5,678.90	5,679.50	5,677.50	5,678.90	-0.10
NYSE-500	6,789.01	6,790.50	6,788.50	6,789.01	-0.10
NYSE-600	7,890.12	7,891.50	7,889.50	7,890.12	-0.10
NYSE-700	8,901.23	8,902.50	8,900.50	8,901.23	-0.10
NYSE-800	9,012.34	9,013.50	9,011.50	9,012.34	-0.10
NYSE-900	10,123.45	10,124.50	10,122.50	10,123.45	-0.10
NYSE-1000	11,234.56	11,235.50	11,233.50	11,234.56	-0.10

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ	2,345.67	2,346.50	2,344.50	2,345.67	-0.25
NASDAQ-100	3,456.78	3,457.50	3,455.50	3,456.78	-0.10
NASDAQ-200	4,567.89	4,568.50	4,566.50	4,567.89	-0.10
NASDAQ-300	5,678.90	5,679.50	5,677.50	5,678.90	-0.10
NASDAQ-400	6,789.01	6,790.50	6,788.50	6,789.01	-0.10
NASDAQ-500	7,890.12	7,891.50	7,889.50	7,890.12	-0.10
NASDAQ-600	8,901.23	8,902.50	8,900.50	8,901.23	-0.10
NASDAQ-700	9,012.34	9,013.50	9,011.50	9,012.34	-0.10
NASDAQ-800	10,123.45	10,124.50	10,122.50	10,123.45	-0.10
NASDAQ-900	11,234.56	11,235.50	11,233.50	11,234.56	-0.10
NASDAQ-1000	12,345.67	12,346.50	12,344.50	12,345.67	-0.10

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	3,456.78	3,457.50	3,455.50	3,456.78	-0.10
AMEX-100	4,567.89	4,568.50	4,566.50	4,567.89	-0.10
AMEX-200	5,678.90	5,679.50	5,677.50	5,678.90	-0.10
AMEX-300	6,789.01	6,790.50	6,788.50	6,789.01	-0.10
AMEX-400	7,890.12	7,891.50	7,889.50	7,890.12	-0.10
AMEX-500	8,901.23	8,902.50	8,900.50	8,901.23	-0.10
AMEX-600	9,012.34	9,013.50	9,011.50	9,012.34	-0.10
AMEX-700	10,123.45	10,124.50	10,122.50	10,123.45	-0.10
AMEX-800	11,234.56	11,235.50	11,233.50	11,234.56	-0.10
AMEX-900	12,345.67	12,346.50	12,344.50	12,345.67	-0.10
AMEX-1000	13,456.78	13,457.50	13,455.50	13,456.78	-0.10

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones	10,123.45	10,124.50	10,122.50	10,123.45	-0.10
Dow Jones-100	11,234.56	11,235.50	11,233.50	11,234.56	-0.10
Dow Jones-200	12,345.67	12,346.50	12,344.50	12,345.67	-0.10
Dow Jones-300	13,456.78	13,457.50	13,455.50	13,456.78	-0.10
Dow Jones-400	14,567.89	14,568.50	14,566.50	14,567.89	-0.10
Dow Jones-500	15,678.90	15,679.50	15,677.50	15,678.90	-0.10
Dow Jones-600	16,789.01	16,790.50	16,788.50	16,789.01	-0.10
Dow Jones-700	17,890.12	17,891.50	17,889.50	17,890.12	-0.10
Dow Jones-800	18,901.23	18,902.50	18,900.50	18,901.23	-0.10
Dow Jones-900	19,012.34	19,013.50	19,011.50	19,012.34	-0.10
Dow Jones-1000	20,123.45	20,124.50	20,122.50	20,123.45	-0.10

NYSE Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1,234.56	1,235.50	1,233.50	1,234.56	-0.50
NYSE-100	2,345.67	2,346.50	2,344.50	2,345.67	-0.25
NYSE-200	3,456.78	3,457.50	3,455.50	3,456.78	-0.10
NYSE-300	4,567.89	4,568.50	4,566.50	4,567.89	-0.10
NYSE-400	5,678.90	5,679.50	5,677.50	5,678.90	-0.10
NYSE-500	6,789.01	6,790.50	6,788.50	6,789.01	-0.10
NYSE-600	7,890.12	7,891.50	7,889.50	7,890.12	-0.10
NYSE-700	8,901.23	8,902.50	8,900.50	8,901.23	-0.10
NYSE-800	9,012.34	9,013.50	9,011.50	9,012.34	-0.10
NYSE-900	10,123.45	10,124.50	10,122.50	10,123.45	-0.10
NYSE-1000	11,234.56	11,235.50	11,233.50	11,234.56	-0.10

AMEX Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	3,456.78	3,457.50	3,455.50	3,456.78	-0.10
AMEX-100	4,567.89	4,568.50	4,566.50	4,567.89	-0.10
AMEX-200	5,678.90	5,679.50	5,677.50	5,678.90	-0.10
AMEX-300	6,789.01	6,790.50	6,788.50	6,789.01	-0.10
AMEX-400	7,890.12	7,891.50	7,889.50	7,890.12	-0.10
AMEX-500	8,901.23	8,902.50	8,900.50	8,901.23	-0.10
AMEX-600	9,012.34	9,013.50	9,011.50	9,012.34	-0.10
AMEX-700	10,123.45	10,124.50	10,122.50	10,123.45	-0.10
AMEX-800	11,234.56	11,235.50	11,233.50	11,234.56	-0.10
AMEX-900	12,345.67	12,346.50	12,344.50	12,345.67	-0.10
AMEX-1000	13,456.78	13,457.50	13,455.50	13,456.78	-0.10

Eurotunnel Sets £1.6 Billion Refunding Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Eurotunnel PLC, the builder and operator of the tunnel linking France and Britain, unveiled a financing package Thursday designed to pull it back from the brink of bankruptcy.

Coming three weeks after the opening of the Channel Tunnel, the package consists of an £1.6 billion (£1 billion) stock sale to shareholders and £693 million in new bank lending, plus a cushion of a further £50 million credit line.

The new funding will allow the company, which ran into several financial problems as it tunneled, to turn its attention to getting passenger and freight services — already a year behind schedule — under way during the summer and autumn.

"Shareholders have sustained us up till now," said André Benard, the French co-chairman of the company. "Now they have a choice. There are some risks, but we've put most of those behind us."

Mr. Benard, who also announced he was stepping down and would be succeeded by Patrick Ponsolle, said he did not think the company would need further funding before it turned a profit, which it expects to do by 1998.

Since its initial \$770 million equity sale in 1987, the company has gone back to the market on several occasions to raise cash. "We think it's the last time," Mr. Benard said of the latest recapitalization.

The new stock sale will be priced at 265 pence a share in London and 22.50 francs (\$4) in Paris and will be offered to holders in the ratio of three new shares for every five already held. The rights offering, the third largest ever attempted on European stock markets, will open in early June and run for three weeks.

Shares of Eurotunnel in London fell to a 17-month low after the announcement and closed at 350 pence, down 5. In Paris, shares fell to 29.65 francs from 30.50 Wednesday.

Fund managers had been gloomy about Eurotunnel during the lead-up to the offer as the company, laboring under a £7.7 billion debt load, battled to stave off bankruptcy by seeking new loans.

But the announcement that Eurotunnel had secured £693 million of loans has quelled concerns and allowed investors to focus on the company as a long-term investment.

"All the banking's in place now," said Tim Stevenson, a fund manager with Henderson Administration. "This is the final hurdle. It's obviously well underwritten, and this discount makes it attractive."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Chip Makers Are Chided Reinvent More Profits, Europeans Urged

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Europe's semiconductor industry has not invested enough of its recently hefty profits in new factories, the Dataquest Europe Ltd. research company warned Thursday.

This will create problems for the chipmakers and the electronics companies that they supply, the analysts said at the annual European semiconductor industry conference. The conference is organized by Dataquest, a Dun & Bradstreet Corp. subsidiary.

Home-grown European companies have little presence in the personal computer market. Most of the business of supplying PC chips is done by subsidiaries of U.S. and Japanese concerns. The big European chip makers — SGS Thomson, Microelectronics, Siemens, Philips and GEC Plessey — are most competitive in semiconductors used in such industries as telecommunications and automobiles.

Although the overall market for semiconductors is surging, with global sales this year expected to rise to \$101 billion from \$85.6 billion in 1993, capital spending has slowed, Dataquest analysts said, especially in Europe and Japan.

Nonetheless, huge demand for personal computers, a trend that cannot last indefinitely, has helped the Europeans to report good profits on their chip operations in the past few years. About 25 percent of the European market for chips is related to personal computers, David Moorhouse, a Dataquest analyst, said.

Last year, there were 10.2 million personal computers made in Europe, and that is expected to grow to 18.1 million in 1998, accounting for a third of the Continent's semiconductor market.

But weak investment means Europe does not have many chip foundries and silicon-wafer factories, making it vulnerable to supply problems that are expected to arise because of the global

growth in demand for semiconductors, whose sales are expected to double to \$200 billion by 2000.

Already, some executives attending the conference said, supply constraints are beginning to show up for technologically advanced chips. About 40 factories around the world are expected to open soon, but few of these will be in Europe. Meanwhile, advanced chips are becoming vital for companies that make computers and other electronic devices because upgraded products are brought to market with increasing rapidity.

European chip investment in 1993 was estimated at about \$1.5 billion, rising to just under \$2 billion this year. That compares with about \$4 billion in Japan last year, \$5 billion in the United States and more than \$3 billion in the Asia/Pacific region.

Meanwhile, Dataquest forecast that much of the growth in the world would come from the Asian market, which was forecast to use \$50 billion of chips in 2000, reflecting demand for all kinds of electronics devices in China, followed by Taiwan and Korea. It also said semiconductors would make up about 20 percent of electronics products.

For the near term, the European market is expected to grow 12 percent this year, led by wireless communications, personal computers and telephone switching equipment, according to Gene Norretti, a Dataquest executive.

Also at the conference, Dataquest gave Motorola Inc. its European Vendor of the Year award, the third time the American company has won the three-year-old award. The award is based on voting by about 40 European companies that use semiconductors in their products and reflects the availability of chips, their quality, price and performance, and support and service by the supplier.

Philips Electronics NV won a prize for the best quality and technical support, while Advanced Micro Devices Inc. was identified as the best mid-sized vendor.

Rail System In Germany Posts a Loss

Kayla Rader
BONN — The recently merged East and West German railroads posted a deficit Thursday of 15.6 billion Deutsche marks (\$9 billion) for 1993.

Heinz Dürr, chief executive, said Deutsche Bahn AG hoped to reduce the deficit in 1994 by streamlining operations, investing in infrastructure for its high-speed train and attracting more customers.

He said the merged company planned to reduce staff from 365,000 to about 312,000 by the end of the year. In 1993, the two railroads' largest expenditure was for personnel costs, at 26.3 billion DM, he said.

Deutsche Bahn "started with full power," Mr. Dürr said, after the two heavily indebted state-owned railroads were merged Jan. 1.

In the first four months of the year, sales were up slightly from a year earlier at 7.7 billion DM. Mr. Dürr said that for the whole year, the company expected sales to reach 23 billion DM.

The merged railroad intends to invest 14 billion DM this year, including 10 billion DM in infrastructure, financed through interest-free loans and federal subsidies.

Mr. Dürr said Deutsche Bahn wanted to lure customers "with attractive offers, comfortable trains, highest productivity in freight as well as passenger transport, and total market focus in the way employees think and work."

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2400	3500	2400
2300	3400	2300
2200	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2000	3100	2000
1900	3000	1900
1800	2900	1800
1700	2800	1700
1600	2700	1600
1500	2600	1500
1400	2500	1400
1300	2400	1300
1200	2300	1200
1100	2200	1100
1000	2100	1000
900	2000	900
800	1900	800
700	1800	700
600	1700	600
500	1600	500
400	1500	400
300	1400	300
200	1300	200
100	1200	100
0	1100	0

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		404.74	403.50	+0.31
Brussels Stock Index		7,781.03	7,838.15	-0.73
Frankfurt DAX		2,330.25	2,158.77	-1.32
Frankfurt FAZ		816.00	824.00	-0.97
Helsinki HEX		1,818.48	1,829.12	-0.58
London Financial Times 30		2,392.30	2,388.50	-0.26
London FTSE 100		3,018.70	3,020.70	-0.08
Madrid General Index		331.29	334.38	-0.91
Milan MIB		1,197.00	1,227.00	-2.44
Paris CAC 40		2,081.89	2,084.41	+0.36
Stockholm Affarsveiden		1,918.24	1,921.18	-0.15
Vienna Stock Index		N.A.	452.01	
Zurich SBB		954.98	950.02	+0.52

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Iberdrola SA, Spain's largest private-sector utility, said its 1993 net profit rose 6 percent to 62.24 billion pesetas (\$457 million), the result of cost-cutting and a reduction of long-term debt.
- Royal Nedlloyd Group NV, the Dutch shipping company, posted profit of 10 million guilders (\$5 million) for the first quarter, reversing a loss of 86 million guilders in the year-earlier period, amid a profitable turnaround in its ocean shipping division.
- Sweden's central bank is changing its interest-rate structure to a three-tier system based on that in Germany. The move scraps the 7.0 percent marginal rate in favor of a securities repurchase rate, which will begin in June at 6.95 percent.
- Media Service GmbH, the digital television service company formed by Deutsche Bundespost Telekom, Bertelsmann AG and Kirch Gruppe, said it would begin testing interactive television products this year in Berlin.
- Merck Group AG, the Swiss division of the German pharmaceutical company E. Merck, plans to buy Kebo Lab from Handel Och Industri AB; terms were not disclosed.

Yeltsin Moves to Ease the Burden on Foreign Investment

By Steve Liesman
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, in an effort to revive Russia's economy, has signed a series of decrees that would cut taxes on foreign and Russian companies and eliminate some restrictions on exports.

Western business executives, weary of a series of recent tax increases and confusing laws, responded initially with cautious optimism but wondered whether the decrees would go far enough to alleviate a tax system that has become increasingly burdensome.

"Clearly it's a good solid message," said George Reese, managing partner of Ernst & Young in Moscow. "I see for the first time an attempt to link business interests to changes in the tax code."

But Mr. Reese said the decrees were "even more vague than I've normally seen." It was unclear, he said, which decrees would come into force immediately and which must be enacted by the Duma, the lower chamber of Parliament.

Mr. Yeltsin, in one of six decrees issued Monday, ordered the government to reduce basic taxes on all businesses in Russia by between 10 percent and 20 percent. He cited the profit tax and value-added tax as among those that should be lowered to ease the burden on businesses as the nation moves to a market economy.

In another move intended to encourage Western investors, Mr. Yeltsin eliminated the national profit tax for two years for companies registered this year that have at

least 30 percent foreign ownership and more than \$10 million in start-up capital.

Such companies would pay one-quarter of the usual profit tax in the third year and half in the fourth year. Taxes on profits set by regional governments, which range as high as 12 percent, were not affected by the decree.

The revenue lost from the tax breaks should be made up by an increase in Russian income taxes, according to Mr. Yeltsin's decree.

But Ruth Cook, a tax specialist with Price Waterhouse in Moscow, questioned the benefit of a reduction in the profits tax, saying most foreign ventures were unprofitable in their first year.

"They are promising a tax holiday for people least able to benefit from it," she said.

Oil industry executives are also waiting for a promised government decree that would cut in half the duty imposed on oil exports from foreign joint ventures, which many executives say has stifled investment in the country's oil sector.

On Tuesday, Economy Minister Alexander N. Shokhin said Mr. Yeltsin would issue a decree "within days" to reduce the tax to \$17.50 a ton from \$35.

Other decrees issued by Mr. Yeltsin, who chastised Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin last week for moving too slowly to reform the economy, would clamp down on tax evaders and close down Russian enterprises that do not pay their bills.

Mr. Yeltsin's economic adviser, Alexander Livshits, said Wednesday that the decrees were the start

of as many 30 economic measures that will be signed this year as the Russian president grapples with the country's worsening recession.

The decrees were issued amid growing calls for action by business and political leaders, who expressed concern about statistics this month showing that industrial production had fallen more than 25 percent in the first four months of 1994. It was one of the sharpest drops since the Soviet Union broke up three years ago.

Western business executives said the decrees constituted welcome evidence that the government was using taxes to implement policy rather than just raise revenue.

"What that tells me is the government is listening," Mr. Reese said. "They are hearing the complaints of the business community and realize they have to get some of these things through the Duma."

Since the beginning of the year, foreigners have been hit by a series of tax increases that have led some to wonder about the wisdom of their Russian operations. They have complained that the current tax system makes almost any legal business venture unprofitable.

An undetermined number of Russian and foreign companies have avoided paying taxes, in part because the rates are so high. Mr. Reese said the new measures could help the government broaden the tax base and eventually reduce taxes further.

There was concern that a decree eliminating export quotas, a measure intended to bolster Russian trade, might also reduce foreign investment in the country's oil sector.

Like all Russian oil companies, foreign joint ventures producing oil have been given quotas that allow them access to the country's pipeline system, whose capacity is limited to about 2 million barrels a day.

Without quotas limiting exports, the foreign companies might have to line up to send out oil or could lose their access to the pipeline.

■ **Ruble Continues Slide**

The ruble slid to a record low of 1,901 to the dollar Thursday on the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Dealers said the ruble would fall further in coming days because prices were rising much more quickly in Russia than abroad. It started the year at about 1,250 to the dollar.

Dealers expect the ruble to weaken to more than 2,000 to the dollar by the end of next month.

Cable & Wireless Profit Up

Reuters
LONDON — Cable & Wireless PLC, the international telecommunications company, said Thursday its profit rose 19 percent in the year ended March 31 and said steady growth was continuing.

Pretax profit in the year was £1.09 billion (\$1.65 billion), compared with £918 million the previous year, while sales rose to £4.70 billion from £3.83 billion.

The dividend for the year was raised to 8.25 pence a share from 7.425 pence the previous year.

Lord Young, the chairman, said the current year had started well despite price pressures on Mercury, its British telephone network subsidiary.

Mercury One-2-One, the British mobile-phone joint venture with U

S West Inc. of the United States, had signed up 62,500 customers by the end of March and was on course to have 100,000 before the end of June, James Ross, the chief executive, said.

Mr. Ross said 12 million telephone lines were installed in China last year and said momentum was being maintained there.

He said the company was taking its time in developing multimedia services to broadcast across its phone lines.

"We're using Hong Kong as the test bench for video on demand, and then we want to launch something similar in the U.K.," he said.

Cable & Wireless has a major presence in Asia through its 57.5 percent-held Hong Kong Telecom communications Ltd. unit.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1994 High	Low	1995 High	Low
100	90	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	90	100	90	100	90
110	100	1.10	4.09	14.55	110	100	110	100	110	100
120	110	1.20	4.17	14.17	120	110	120	110	120	110
130	120	1.30	4.23	13.85	130	120	130	120	130	120
140	130	1.40	4.29	13.57	140	130	140	130	140	130
150	140	1.50	4.35	13.33	150	140	150	140	150	140
160	150	1.60	4.41	13.13	160	150	160	150	160	150
170	160	1.70	4.47	12.94	170	160	170	160	170	160
180	170	1.80	4.53	12.77	180	170	180	170	180	170
190	180	1.90	4.59	12.61	190	180	190	180	190	180
200	190	2.00	4.65	12.47	200	190	200	190	200	190

12 Month High

Low	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1994 High	Low	1995 High	Low
100	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	100	100	100	100
110	1.10	4.09	14.55	110	110	110	110	110	110
120	1.20	4.17	14.17	120	120	120	120	120	120
130	1.30	4.23	13.85	130	130	130	130	130	130
140	1.40	4.29	13.57	140	140	140	140	140	140
150	1.50	4.35	13.33	150	150	150	150	150	150
160	1.60	4.41	13.13	160	160	160	160	160	160
170	1.70	4.47	12.94	170	170	170	170	170	170
180	1.80	4.53	12.77	180	180	180	180	180	180
190	1.90	4.59	12.61	190	190	190	190	190	190
200	2.00	4.65	12.47	200	200	200	200	200	200

12 Month High

Low	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1994 High	Low	1995 High	Low
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120	1.20	4.17	14.17	120	120	120	120	120	120
130	1.30	4.23	13.85	130	130	130	130	130	130
140	1.40	4.29	13.57	140	140	140	140	140	140
150	1.50	4.35	13.33	150	150	150	150	150	150
160	1.60	4.41	13.13	160	160	160	160	160	160
170	1.70	4.47	12.94	170	170	170	170	170	170
180	1.80	4.53	12.77	180	180	180	180	180	180
190	1.90	4.59	12.61	190	190	190	190	190	190
200	2.00	4.65	12.47	200	200	200	200	200	200

12 Month High

Low	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1994 High	Low	1995 High	Low
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150	1.50	4.35	13.33	150	150	150	150	150	150
160	1.60	4.41	13.13	160	160	160	160	160	160
170	1.70	4.47	12.94	170	170	170	170	170	170
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12 Month High

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130	1.30	4.23	13.85	130	130	130	130	130	130
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150	1.50	4.35	13.33	150	150	150	150	150	150
160	1.60	4.41	13.13	160	160	160	160	160	160
170	1.70	4.47	12.94	170	170	170	170	170	170
180	1.80	4.53	12.77	180	180	180	180	180	180
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200	2.00	4.65	12.47	200	200	200	200	200	200

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Duff Forecasts and Market Myths for 1994
The US dollar will soar, deflation will continue, gold & most commodities won't rise, Japan's economy & stock market will be weak. You did NOT read that

ASIA/PACIFIC

Strong Yen Hits Big Electronics Firms' Profits

Agence France-Press
TOKYO — Five Japanese electronics giants Thursday forecast higher global earnings after posting mixed performances for the year ended March 31. The strength of the yen, particularly against the dollar, contributed to general slides in export profits.

The biggest turnarounds were announced by the leading semiconductor maker, NEC Corp., and the computer maker Fujitsu Ltd., both of which returned to profit after steep losses in the previous year.

Hitachi Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. had modest declines in group pretax earnings but projected recoveries for this year. Toshiba Corp. posted higher group earnings and said parent-company profit, which fell sharply, was expected to rebound.

NEC posted consolidated pretax earnings of 25.1 billion yen (\$240 million), reversing a pretax loss of 37.7 billion yen a year earlier. Sales edged up 1.8 percent, to 3.5 trillion yen, despite reduced revenue from computers and industrial electronic systems.

"Although it is likely the Japanese economy will begin to recover in fiscal 1995, the severe operating environment may continue, owing to the further rise of the yen and the acceleration of structural change in the electronics market," a company spokesman said.

Fujitsu posted a profit of 44.1 billion yen, reversing a loss of 16.2 billion yen a year earlier. On a consolidated basis, however, Fujitsu's performance of all subsidiaries, its net loss widened 16 percent, to 37.7 billion yen, mainly because of the cost of restructuring Amdahl Corp., a computer-making subsidiary in the United States.

For the current year, pretax earnings are expected to nearly double, to 90 billion yen, with sales recovering to around 3.2 trillion yen, the company said.

Hitachi's earnings fell 3 percent from a year earlier, to 228 billion yen, as global sales declined 2 percent, to 7.4 trillion yen. For the current year, it forecast improved earnings of 245 billion yen.

Hitachi said its consumer products division had an operating loss of 46 billion yen, 4 percent larger than in the previous year.

Toshiba's earnings grew 5 percent from a year earlier, to 90.2 billion yen, but sales rose less than 1 percent, to 4.6 trillion yen, depressed by poor performances in consumer products, information and communication systems, and electronic devices.

The company offered no forecast for pretax consolidated earnings in the current year.

"Although memory devices, liquid crystal displays and personal computers for the U.S. market recorded healthy sales, domestic sales of distribution systems, color picture tubes and medical systems in overseas markets were low," Toshiba said.

Mitsubishi Electric's group earnings fell 10 percent from a year earlier, to 71.4 billion yen, while sales fell 5 percent, to 3.1 trillion yen.

For the current year, Mitsubishi forecast improved earnings of 74 billion yen on projected sales of 3.1 trillion yen.

"The yen's appreciation will continue, and capital investment by the private sector and building-related demand will remain inactive," Mitsubishi said.

Siam Cement Pours It On

Agence France-Press
BANGKOK — Thailand's biggest conglomerate, Siam Cement Co., said Thursday its first-quarter profit more than doubled from a year earlier.

Siam Cement and its subsidiaries posted profit of 1.44 billion baht (\$37 million) for the first three months of 1994, compared with 694 million baht in the first quarter of 1993, President Chumpol Namliang said, as revenue rose 21 percent.

"Everything was up," the executive said. "Operating expenditures decreased due to lower interest rates, and the group also profited from foreign exchange rates."

The news sent the company's stock up 74 baht on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, to close at 105.4 baht.

About 200 million baht of the gain was due to decreased interest expenses and foreign-exchange gains, Mr. Chumpol said.

Vietnam's Currency Vicissitudes

Exporters and Bankers Debate Devaluing the Dong

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HANOI — Buying a big bundle of Vietnam's currency, the dong, about three years ago would have been one of Asia's better foreign-exchange bets, even if the largest note was worth only about 35 U.S. cents at the time.

From a low of about 14,000 to the U.S. dollar in 1991, the dong strengthened to a rate of 10,500 to the dollar throughout most of last year, in step with an economy recovering from its darkest days after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

According to some exporters and economists, however, it's now time to unload the dong.

Despite its recent slip to 10,935 to the dollar, investment capital is pouring into the country, Vietnamese are a lot less desirous of holding dollars, and the local banknotes are maintaining their overall strength.

Like other Asian economies whose currencies have felt upward pressure in recent years, Vietnam worries the rising dong will hurt its export competitiveness, one of the keys to its recent economic rebound.

"There is some level of overvalue," said Do Du Dinh, head of the developing economies study department at the Institute on World Economy in Hanoi. "To encourage exports we should devalue, not all of a sudden, but step by step. A rate of about 12,000 could help."

But the State Bank of Vietnam, which closely monitors the market-determined exchange rate, remains unconvinced.

"We will not depreciate our currency in the years to come," the bank's deputy governor, Le Van Chau, said recently at an investment conference in Hong Kong, where he denied that Vietnam was being pressed by its foreign

ASIAN MONEY MARKETS

advisers to devalue the currency by as much as 30 percent.

In a Communist country still in the sensitive stages of *doi moi*, or economic "renovation," stability — in exchange rates among other things — is a higher priority than year-to-year export statistics, some analysts argue.

Dollars and dong circulate freely throughout Vietnam these days, with the relative value of the two determined by a host of factors including trade and investment flows, domestic credit creation and interest rates, and public fickleness.

Given the immaturity of the reform process, tinkering with this delicate balance could harm the fragile public confidence in the local currency, some bankers and international economists say.

"We have learned plenty of lessons in this, and that is why we want stability overall,"

said Nguyen Van De, chairman and general director of Vietcombank, one of four state-owned banks adjusting to life in a commercial environment.

"People still use gold in property transactions, but increasingly they are using dong in other big deals — that is welcome," said Mr. De, who retains vivid memories of the dong's rapid deterioration after it was unified into a single official rate in 1989 and fell sharply into line with black-market rates.

"I don't believe that all the purported advantages to depreciation now being bandied about actually exist," said Erich Spittler, senior resident representative of the International Monetary Fund in Vietnam.

"A lower dong would bring price increases for the many imports for which Vietnam cannot produce substitutes," he said, "and you have to ask whether Vietnam currently has extra export capacity that it can readily use if there is more demand for its products. I think not."

In the short term, a wave of capital-goods imports, continued deficit spending and lower commodity prices for oil and rice, the two leading exports, will probably offset the major increases in aid and capital investment.

But if Vietnam reins in its budget and adds value to its commodity exports — and if its oil fields create more foreign exchange — the dong will inevitably strengthen further.

Oil Companies Disillusioned With China

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Foreign oil companies are becoming increasingly disillusioned in their dealings with China despite the market reforms and anti-corruption drives sweeping the country, industry sources said.

Some foreign companies have even sued Chinese companies in recent months. This would have been unthinkable a year ago when foreigners were extremely wary of offending Chinese clients and hosts.

Many foreign companies have been patiently cultivating the potentially lucrative Chinese market for years, often backing away in case of disputes to avoid jeopardizing years of hard work.

Now some executives are saying they have had enough. New import bans and domestic price controls have slashed profits, and chaotic policy development is making even short-term strategic planning a nightmare.

"China is a big market with huge potential," a source at one Wall Street trading company said. "But policies in each organization lack transparency."

One Wall Street trader recently managed to wrangle \$750,000 from a Chinese state oil enterprise after the latter went back on a deal, causing the Western concern to sell the cargo to another Chinese buyer at a much lower price.

At the time, rumors swirled that the first Chinese company might have gone back on the deal when spot market prices went against it. Prices sagged below \$10 a metric ton around the lifting date, from \$16 when the cargo was first sold.

"Unlike Western companies," a Western trader said, "most Chinese companies do not have any risk management. So when prices move against them, they suffer huge losses, and they walk away from their earlier deals."

High on the foreigners' list of complaints is the need to dole out gifts ranging from a carton of foreign cigarettes to expensive Swiss wristwatches.

Such outlays can add another 3 percent to business transactions, a Wall Street trader said. "But most companies still do it because the costs are still bearable."

He added that the more sophisticated Chinese nowadays prefer hard cash as gifts.

For newcomers, ill-defined areas of responsibility in each Chinese organization also pose an obstacle to gaining a foothold in China's market.

An executive from the business development group of Petro, an affiliate of Malaysia's state oil company, commented that his last trip had been difficult.

"No one can commit to anything," he said. "Not the product, delivery destination or volume. I think, for the moment, Malaysia will wait for a clearer policy direction from China."

A Crackdown on Abuses

Warning that widespread financial crimes could derail its reforms, China has ordered twin crackdowns on abuses in banks and stock trading outlets, major Chinese newspapers reported Thursday, according to Bloomberg Business News in Beijing.

Wednesday launched a nationwide campaign against fraud and embezzlement in banks, tax-receipt forgery and scams by foreign investors, the official People's Daily said.

Stock exchange trading outlets, plagued by corruption and even sieges by angry investors, could face closure in a separate investigation ordered by the Ministry of Public Security, the China Securities newspaper reported.

"Fraud and other criminal activities have become a prominent problem in our financial system," the People's Daily quoted Mr. Zhu as saying at a conference linking 2,000 meeting rooms across the country by telephone.

The crackdowns are a response to several embarrassing setbacks in China's push to set up a commercial banking system and Western-style financial markets.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	21000
12000	2400	20000
11000	2300	19000
10000	2200	18000
9000	2100	17000
8000	2000	16000
1993	1993	1993
Exchange Index	Thursday Close	Friday Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	9,481.71	9,521.37
Singapore Straits Times	2,315.20	2,302.88
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,066.90	2,105.90
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20,495.80	20,688.60
Kuala Lumpur Composite	997.05	987.26
Bangkok SET	1,358.02	1,348.80
Seoul Composite Stock	850.76	843.92
Taipei Weighted Price	5,852.36	5,775.18
Manila PSE	2,917.00	2,879.21
Jakarta Stock Index	502.60	502.00
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,139.71	2,155.18
Bombay National Index	1,807.11	1,800.04
		% Change
		+0.42
		+0.54
		+0.43
		+0.81
		+0.99
		+0.54
		+0.72
		+1.34
		+1.31
		+0.12
		-0.72
		+0.39

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Indonesia's second-largest business concern, the diversified Astra International PT, said its consolidated net profit rose to 132 billion rupiah (\$61 million) in 1993, an increase of 63 percent from the previous year.
- Japanese power companies said rate cuts for their services prompted by the yen's surge dented profits in the year ended March 31; they said profits would suffer more if the government did not allow planned utility-rate increases this year.
- Pai Shing, an independent China-watching magazine set up by the Hong Kong literary figure Hu Chi-jen, will publish its last edition next week; the publication has had heavy financial losses.
- Accor Asia Pacific Corp., formed last year by Accor SA of France and Quality Pacific Corp. of Australia, is embarking on several hotel ventures in China; the company will open a regional office in Beijing next week, a senior executive said.
- The Asian Development Bank announced formal approval of a 100 percent general capital increase to about \$48 billion after its annual meeting on new loan conditions.
- Mitsubishi Motors Corp., the Japanese car maker, has entered into a joint venture with Vietnamese and Malaysian partners to assemble automobiles in Vietnam, according to press reports in Hanoi.

Burma Attracts Investors

The Associated Press
RANGOON — Total foreign investment in Burma has exceeded \$1 billion, a government spokesman said Thursday.

Brigadier General David Abel, minister for economic and national planning, told a trade delegation from Indonesia that 16 countries had invested \$1.2 billion, with a further \$2.2 billion pledged.

General Abel said most of the investment had been in agriculture, fisheries, mining, oil and gas, manufacturing, transport, and the hotel and tourism industries.

Thailand is the leading investor, at \$210 million. The United States is second with \$203 million.

Other investors in Burma, he said, include Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, France, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Singapore, the Netherlands and Britain.

The Indonesian delegation, led by Trade Minister I. R. Hartono, arrived Wednesday to explore business and investment opportunities.

Cathay Seeks Ties to Mainland Airlines

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Cathay Pacific Airways is seeking alliances with China's airlines and is considering the possibility of taking equity stakes in them, the company's chairman, Peter Sutch, said.

"We would like to be closer to the mainland carriers, but that doesn't necessarily mean it has to be through shareholdings," Mr. Sutch said after the annual meeting of Swire Pacific, Mr. Sutch is also chairman of Swire, Cathay's parent company, which holds a 51.8 percent stake.

He said that in the past, Cathay had not seen the merits of entering into share-swap or equity

agreements with other carriers. But he said, "I think the situation is different with China, and therefore we will certainly have another look at it."

Mr. Sutch said Cathay's interests could be damaged if a major European or U.S. carrier established a close alliance with one of the Chinese airlines.

"I think it would be in our long-term interests if their relationships with American or European carriers were not unduly strong," he said.

Two major state-owned Chinese carriers, the Shanghai-based China Eastern Airlines and China Southern Airlines Group, based in Guangzhou, intend to list their shares in New

York, possibly before the end of the year. Mr. Sutch said that a number of airlines are talking to them.

"They do know that we wish to work closely with them," he said.

Analysts said that by establishing links with Chinese carriers, Cathay would improve its chances of remaining Hong Kong's dominant airline after the territory reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

Cathay had blamed a 24 percent decline in 1993 after-tax profit, to 2.29 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$296 million) partly on stiff competition, particularly from U.S. airlines.

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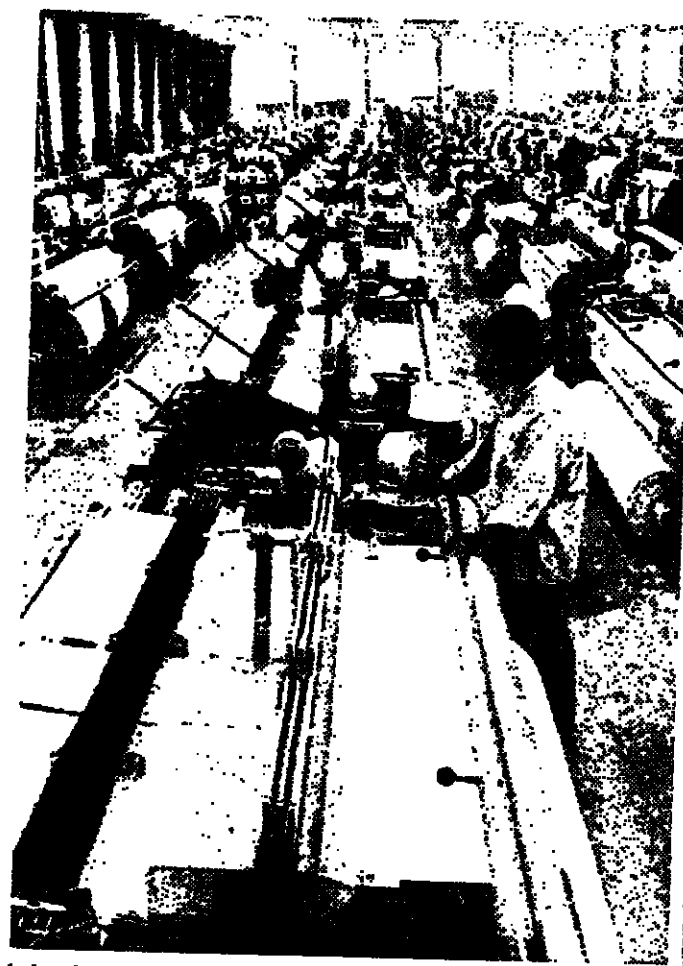
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Ancient Egypt: Pride of royalty glimpsed between pillars at Luxor temple.

EGYPT

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Looking up
into the dome
of the Amr ibn
El-Aas Mosque, Cairo.



Industrial Egypt: A modern textile plant in action at Alexandria.

THE WAY FORWARD: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In Cairo, the hotels are still comfortably full, despite there being fewer tourists around. The economy is showing remarkable resilience. Profits are harder to come by, but in general, the private sector is weathering the world recession. Private investment, though still modest at \$500 million a year, is rising. Investment in tourism projects, particularly away from the Nile valley, continues apace, and industry specialists report buoyant demand for construction materials and transport.

In short, the pace of development has not faltered. Indeed, if anything, it has quickened. Confirmation of this comes from Abdel-Shakour Shaalan, Middle East director of the International Monetary Fund, who predicts growth of 4 percent in the fiscal year ending June 1994. This compares with only 2 percent for the previous two years.

Agriculture continues to shine, the capital goods order book is growing and manufactured exports, particularly

textiles, are picking up. Another sign of the corner being turned is the success the government has had in curbing spending. Inflation is down to 10 percent, and the budget deficit for fiscal 1993-94 should be within the 2.9 percent of GDP ceiling stipulated by the IMF in the structural adjustment program. Further, because the authorities have been more efficient in raising taxes — a simplified personal income tax was introduced in January, and a generalized sales tax will be replaced by VAT at the beginning of next year — they are able to budget for a rise in spending for the coming fiscal year of 25 percent, to 84 billion Egyptian pounds (\$25 billion).

The business community has not fully taken into account these improvements. "There has been a lag in economic awareness of how things have improved," says Shafik Gabr, executive vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt. He adds: "For the first time, the economy is worth investing in. You have the

framework, and if you add in the incentives, you have an attractive package. However, you still too often have a lack of precision and an inordinate amount of red tape."

Even the curtain of red tape is lifting, however. Although it can still take an inordinate amount of time to approve large investment projects, the situation has been transformed for smaller projects. The decision to approve investment projects of less than 5 million Egyptian pounds quickly has been so successful that the ceiling is being raised to 10 million Egyptian pounds. This move is highly significant because the most daunting challenge facing the government is creating 500,000 new jobs a year, and these are most likely to be created by establishments of fewer than six people.

The liberalization of interest rates, tariffs and, more recently, the foreign-exchange system has also helped clear the bureaucratic undergrowth. The new foreign-exchange law before Parliament will abolish all remaining restric-

tions on repatriating export earnings.

There is a growing acceptance that the policy framework is now sound and secure. "At least we are going in the right direction," says Mohamed Ozalp, senior general manager of Misr International Bank. "I believe that when the economy gets going, it will go by itself. There is tremendous potential, provided the spark plugs fire. Structural reform has lagged, but it is starting to come about. It is very important to see the degree to which privatization will go forward and if it will succeed."

The slow progress of the privatization program has been the one negative factor in the government's record. It is vital that it succeed for a number of reasons. The \$16 billion in reserves amassed by the Central Bank is sustained by a 8.75 percent interest rate differential between the Egyptian pound and the dollar. These funds will have to find local investment outlets or the cost of servicing them will become crippling. The stock market needs a steady stream of privatizations to main-

tain the excellent performance it achieved during the past year and give it depth. After rising 63 percent in 1993, the Kidder Peabody Index has jumped a further 60 percent since the beginning of the year. The market is still thin; however, only about 30 stocks are being actively traded.

How the government proceeds with privatization after the final tranche of debt relief has been drawn down in June will be an indicator of the security of the economic reform program. This will remove the last vestiges of leverage the international community has over the implementation of policy. Providing the government follows through with privatization (and the extra finances available from the state budget for social programs will help stiffen its resolve), the economic landscape should start opening up.

The regional peace Egypt has worked so doggedly for, now within reach with the implementation of limited Palestinian autonomy, should transform the investment climate.

The prospects for industrial investment in Egypt are now brightening. The French automaker Citroën, like Peugeot, General Motors and Suzuki,

is now assembling cars in Egypt. The buildup of tourism capacity reflects investor confidence in this sector, and some, like Tarek Heggy, chairman of Shell Companies in Egypt, believe tourism could be a \$20 billion industry. The Egypt-based Kuwaiti businessman Saad al-Mutawa thinks Egypt is a natural home for Arab investment and predicts it will become a prime destination for Arab capital in the coming decade.

Egypt's energy prospects are also improving, thanks to recent gas discoveries. Estimated reserves of 15-20 trillion cubic feet are enough to last for over 40 years at current consumption rates. Egypt could be exporting gas in 1997.

The glittering prize of sustainable growth would seem to be within reach, but Said al-Naggar, head of New Civic Forum, an independent economic think tank, sounds a note of caution on the need for political reform. "You cannot have sustainable development without democracy and human rights," he argues. "The world around has changed completely from what it was in the '60s and '70s."

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EGYPT

GROWING EXPORTS BRING TEXTILES BACK TO PROSPERITY

King Cotton, on which Egypt's pre-World War II fortunes were built, is making a belated comeback. Textile production — processing, spinning, weaving, knitting and garment manufacture — is growing at 6.5 percent a year and for the first time in decades heads the list of Egypt's export earnings, together with oil.

Textiles provided the backbone of the industrialization drive of the 1920s and 1930s. Today the industry, comprising 31 parastatal and two private-sector mills, is benefiting from the extensive rehabilitation undertaken in the 1980s, courtesy of the World Bank and USAID.

Yet the industry remains a sleeping giant in some ways, finding it hard to kick the socialist habit of producer-led production sending cheap cloth and badly designed apparel to accumulate in government stores.

The industry's recent export successes tell a different

story. Textile exports to the United States have grown from zero to \$140 million in less than a decade. And last year, the jump in sales of men's shirts was so sharp — nearly six times to \$30 million — that U.S. shirtmakers have called for protective tariffs.

Behind the scenes, the private sector has been steadily consolidating its position. Spinning still remains a public sector preserve, but 30 percent of weaving and 60 percent of knitting is now in private hands, produced mostly from modern plants in the new industrial cities, while 70 percent of garment manufacturing is undertaken by a huge cottage industry of some 3,000 small to medium-sized firms.

The private sector is spearheading plans to penetrate nonconventional markets and raise textile exports, currently worth \$600 million a year (just over 40 percent of production) to \$1 billion by 1997.

Several factors explain the

private sector's success. In the first instance, it has concentrated on finding markets. Second, it has given priority to assembly, in many cases of imported materials, accessories and even cut fabric, if the quality of local production has not been up to scratch. World Trading Co., with about a third of the Egyptian garment market in the United States, is typical in importing nearly all raw materials for assembly in Egypt. A third factor is the sector's adaptability. As the order books grow, private-sector companies have been leasing public-sector plants and in some instances supervising the existing labor force themselves.

Invariably, the critical element in the success of any company — public or private — is management. The three Alexandria-based textile and clothing businesses run by Ahmed Aboul Wafa provide an insight into the industry.

El Nasr Wool and Selected Textiles Co. (known as Stia) is a public-sector success story. In 1982, Mr. Aboul Wafa took over Stia, which manufactures worsted yarns and fabrics for menswear and women's wear. Since then, the work force has been trimmed by a third to 6,000, productivity per worker raised by over 30 percent and profit margins increased. This rise in productivity has enabled the



Spinning in a giant Alexandria plant contributes to textile exports worth \$600 million a year.

company to pay workers 450 Egyptian pounds (\$133) a month, more than twice the average wage of 160-200 Egyptian pounds a month for garment workers.

Stia has traditionally imported some raw materials not available locally, such as Australian wool and certain synthetic fibers. Roughly 25 percent of production slated for 1994, which will be worth 210-215 million Egyptian pounds, will be 3.6 million ready-made garments — knitwear, underwear and T-shirts. Roughly 30 percent of production, cloth and garments, is exported.

The second company in Mr. Aboul Wafa's stable is a maker of men's trousers, jackets and suits. Vestia Ready-Made Garments Co., a joint venture in which Stia

has a controlling interest and the French company Vestra Union and the Arab Investment Bank hold the remaining equity. Stia provides the fabrics and Vestra the cuts and accessories, all of which are imported. Vestia exports about a third of its production to France (Pierre Cardin is a customer), Germany, Russia, Arab countries and Japan.

Perhaps the most interesting of the companies — and certainly Mr. Aboul Wafa's greatest challenge — is Misr El Amria Spinning and Weaving Co., one of Egypt's two private-sector textile groups. When Banque Misr first thought of building a modern textile complex in the late 1970s, it assumed that it would have access to European and other markets, but that was slow

to materialize. The result was huge overcapacity. Abdoul Wafa began by leasing some of this spare capacity to U.S., Italian and Southeast Asian companies.

Now that OECD markets are beginning to open up, gearing up to exploit the opportunity is proving difficult. Amria began to feel the competition in 1992, when turnover marked time at 302 million Egyptian pounds and export sales actually fell 22 percent, to 101 million Egyptian pounds. Europe, the biggest export market, accounts for 75 percent of sales, the United States 20 percent and the rest of the world 5 percent.

The dilemma the company faces is that its most secure market, textiles, is also its most protected market. Most cloth sold locally goes

through the Government Subsidy Fund. A regular 50 million Egyptian pound order for fabrics from some of Europe's premier hotels takes up a large slice of the 7.5 percent of Egypt's European fabric export quota allocated to Amria (although it does export some cloth outside the quota).

Until the Multi-Fiber Arrangement is phased out over the next 10 years, the main area of opportunity will be ready-made garments, the sector where competition is most acute. Amria has been trying to diversify into other markets. The company's export managing director, Laila Fahmy, for example, recently visited the Far East, a market considered to have potential. But Amria is barely competitive with Thailand, al-

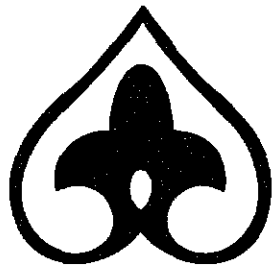
though labor rates there are eight to nine times higher. "The quality and the price have to be right, and efficient operating systems have to be in place," says Mrs. Fahmy. "There is still too much labor and too much waste."

Partly because of these disadvantages, Egypt has barely begun to tap the potential of the \$200 billion global textiles and garment trade. "Egyptian textile companies need the protection of quotas to ease them into the world market," claims one industry expert. "They also need to concentrate on quality control and more aggressive marketing," he adds. Observers state that these are precisely the skills the private sector is introducing into the equation.

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The banking and financial services industry in Egypt is undergoing a cultural as well as a technological revolution as the state banks prepare to divest themselves of part of their joint venture shareholdings, capital markets get into their stride and automation begins to transform the very nature of retail banking.

At the same time, the industry is experiencing a shakeout as it enters the stage in the financial cycle after inflation is tamed, when interest rates fall — T-bill rates have come down from 21 percent in late 1991 to around 13 percent — and the deposits so assiduously collected become expensive to service.

The slowdown is reflected

in the way the Big Four state banks, National Bank of Egypt, Banque du Caire and Bank of Alexandria, consolidated their operations in 1992-93. The biggest, NBE, actually shrank its balance sheet marginally to 43.8 billion Egyptian pounds (\$13 billion), although lending rose 20 percent, to 13 billion Egyptian pounds. Banque Misr raised its balance sheet 16 percent to 39.4 billion Egyptian pounds, and its loan portfolio rose 18 percent, to 11.0 billion Egyptian pounds.

The smallest of the Big Four, Bank of Alexandria, put in a robust performance, increasing its balance sheet by 16 percent, to 14.3 billion Egyptian pounds, and its loan portfolio 17 percent, to 5.8 billion. Bank of Alexandria was the most profitable on an asset utilization basis, but NBE produced the best profit improvement: an 8 percent rise, to 70 million Egyptian pounds.

Competition has intensified. "Fees and commissions have been deregulated and

margins have come down significantly, to the benefit of the customer," says Mohamed Ozalp, senior general manager of Misr International Bank (MIBank). Because lower interest rates are making deposit-taking a far less attractive proposition and the number of borrowing opportunities is still limited, banks are now trying to develop new services to offset traditional revenues.

"Historically, they relied on lending. Now lending is less attractive, and they are looking at expanding their letter of credit, cash management, consulting and credit card businesses," says Mr. Ozalp.

The credit and hire purchase schemes of big stores are also being promoted by several banks in a bid to boost lending and stimulate consumer spending. The Bankers' Association of Egypt is backing a study on mortgage schemes. Housing loans have been virtually nonexistent because of the unreasonable collateral traditionally required.

At the same time, automation and the spread of credit cards are beginning to change the face of banking — at least in Cairo, where automated teller machines are appearing. NBE had such demand for its new international Visa card that it sold the 6,000 subscriptions anticipated for the first year within three months. The demand for automated services is insatiable.

For the time being, the focus is internal, but the Central Bank is studying the establishment of an automated national clearing system. Egypt finally became a member of SWIFT, the international payments system, in April and should be on-line this September.

The 30 or so joint-venture and investment banks and 22 foreign branches operating in Egypt have concentrated on developing services to attract and retain high-net-worth clientele. Some of the weaker ones have had to consolidate, reduce their liabilities and improve their loan portfolios to

meet new capital adequacy and credit ratio requirements brought in to conform with the Basel agreement.

A development likely to have a significant impact on their business and on the provision of financial services generally is the decision to allow foreign branches with a capital base of \$15 million or more to deal in Egyptian pounds. Citibank, American Express, Credit Lyonnais and Arab Bank have already obtained licenses; Banque Paribas, Credit Suisse and Bank of America are believed to have applications pending.

Banks are assisting the development of capital markets in a number of ways. Banque Paribas has guaranteed a 30 million Egyptian pound bond issue — the first to be launched in Egypt for 40 years — for Hoechst Orient.

Egyptian banks are moving into the mutual fund business — NBE is launching a 100 million Egyptian pound open-end mutual fund, while Banque Misr has

plans for a 200 million Egyptian pound fund.

Such is the pressure to develop off-balance-sheet profit that the provision of investment services is proving popular. Commercial International Bank (Egypt-CIB) has established a full-fledged merchant banking division to advise on fund and portfolio investment and asset liability management. Banks are also cashing in on the stock-market boom by offering margin finance. NBE is opening a commodity trading agency and forging links with insurance companies to sell life insurance, and its affiliate CIB is establishing a joint-venture insurance company.

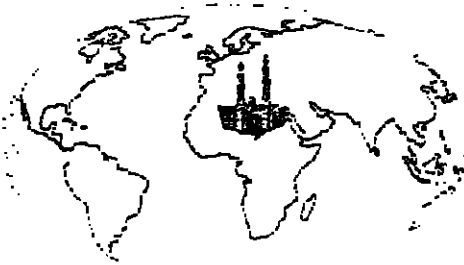
Under the privatization scheme, the Big Four will reduce their holdings in some 12 joint-venture banks to minority stakes by the end of 1995. NBE has already successfully divested a tranche of shares in CIB and plans to float a second tranche during 1995, which will leave it with a 35 percent stake in CIB. A.M.



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comfortable here as investors," says Mr. Mutawa. He believes footloose Arab capital currently in Europe and the United States could find a permanent home in Egypt over the next decade.

Viable investments are essential to attract it. Real estate is a favored investment. But everyone also agrees on the prime importance of a healthy stock market to channel the inflow of Arab funds.

A.M.

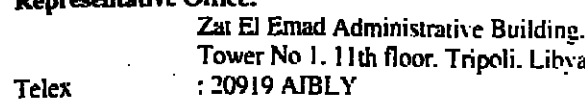
PRIVATIZATION: NEW PLAN BEGINS TO PAY DIVIDENDS

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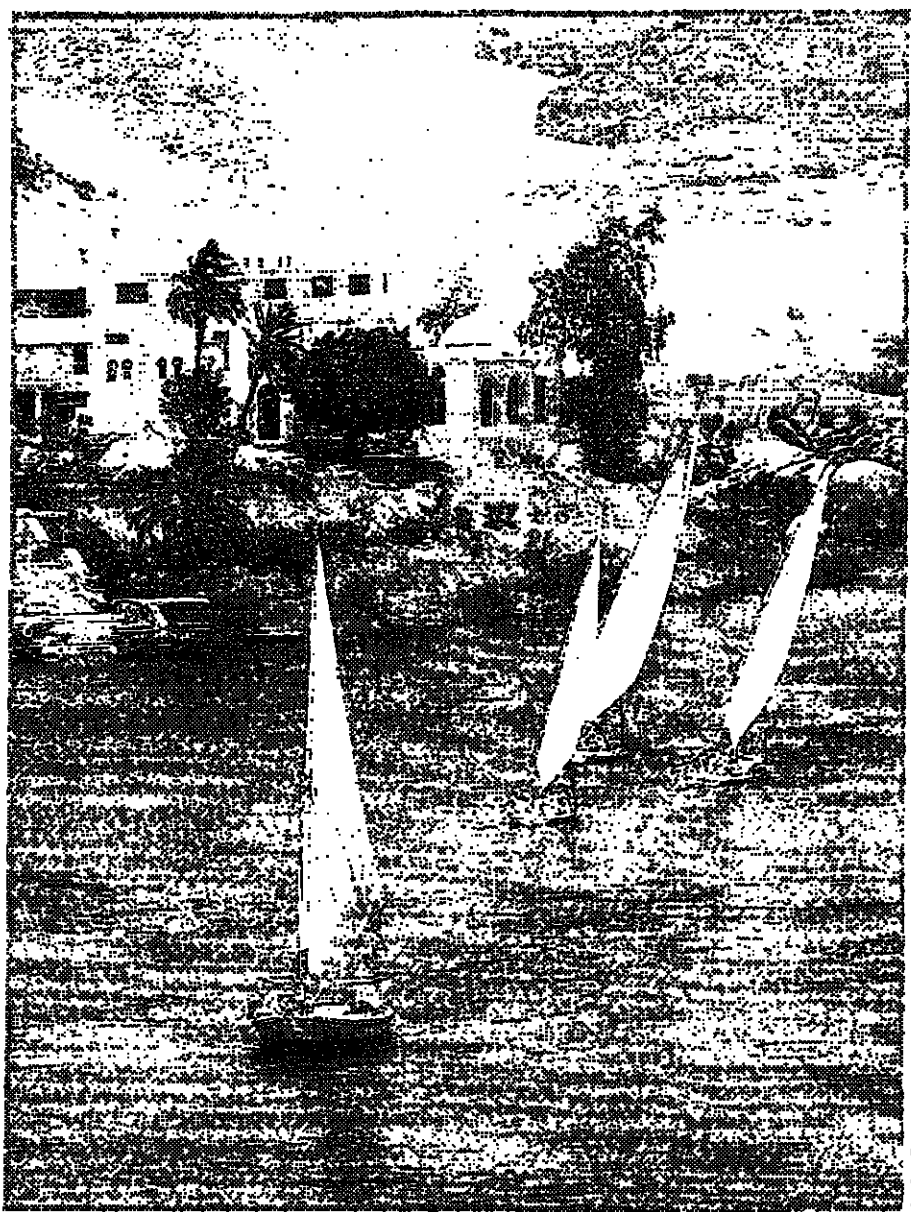
Mr. Heggy believes the business class has to be in charge of the economy before the end of 1995. IMF and World Bank deadlines fall before mid-1995, and he feels that people with vision, strategy and objectivity are needed to help meet them. Planning needs long-term cycles.



ADVERTISING SECTION

EGYPT

TOURISM CLIMBS BACK TO RECORD 1992 LEVELS



Sailing on the Nile at Aswan - one of the abiding attractions for tourists.

Officials and professionals in the tourism sector are relieved and encouraged as signs of a long-awaited recovery are becoming increasingly evident. Because of a halt in the terrorist incidents that hit tourism in the 18 months to the end of February and an ambitious government plan to boost the industry, tourism in Egypt is poised to resume its phenomenal growth and development.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Mamdouh El-Beltagui, says, "This is the beginning of a trend: tourism picked up in March, and there are indicators that April was better. The situation has improved dramatically."

Pointing to the government's successful crackdown on terrorists and the emergence of a national consensus against intimidation and threats propagated by fundamentalist groups, he asserts that the direct threats to tourists were minimal, as they resulted in four deaths among 4.5 million tourists over an 18-month period.

"The tourists have reacted normally, but the media has overreacted and exaggerated

the facts," he says. "The negative and unfair image is behind us now."

Although the violent incidents began in the fall of 1992, that year remains the peak year for tourism in Egypt, with 3.2 million visitors who spent 20 million nights in Egypt, producing an income of \$2.1 billion. In 1992, the numbers fell by 22 percent, the nights by 32 percent and income by a much higher 39 percent, according to the latest report prepared by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. It says that the reason behind the disproportionate fall in income is the lowering of rates charged by hotels in an effort to attract tourists.

Mr. El-Beltagui says that he has received the support he had requested from the government to launch an intensive and diversified promotional and marketing effort, with the aim of helping tourism recover this year to its 1992 levels. The plan will target six main markets in Germany, Britain, the United States, Italy, France and Japan, and tap new markets such as South Africa and Southeast Asia.

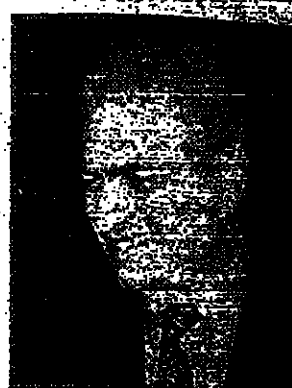
The focus of the efforts is to bridge the gap between supply (facilities accommo-

dating on average 4 million tourists annually) and demand (an average occupancy rate of only 42 percent last year). The goal set by the national development plan is for the number of tourists to reach \$4.3 million and the income from tourism \$3.5 billion in 1996-97. Mr. El-Beltagui points out that investments in tourism, which has been the leading private- and foreign-investment sector over the last few years, have continued to grow despite the downturn. These investments have peaked at \$1.2 billion in new projects now being implemented.

These include a giant pro-

ject to develop the peninsula of Abu-Soma, 45 kilometers south of Hurghada on the Red Sea, at an investment cost of over \$30 million for the first phase.

Mr. El-Beltagui says that Egypt's potential for development remains largely unexploited and points out that of 1,080 kilometers of Red Sea coastline south of Hurghada, only the areas surrounding the resort cities of Hurghada and Safage have so far been developed. Other areas slated for tourism development include the coastline between Taba and Sharm El-Sheikh in Sinai, El-Fayoum and Siwa oases in the Western Desert, the



Mamdouh El-Beltagui, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Nile valley area between Aswan and Luxor, and part of the Mediterranean coast east of Alexandria.

MAJOR ROLE IN PEACE TALKS BRINGS REWARD

With peace in the Middle East coming nearer, there are those who fret that the government will not move fast enough to see that Egypt gets its fair share of the peace dividend.

"My concern is that the world is changing faster than Egypt," says Shafik Gabr, executive vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt. "Egypt played a giant role in the peace process. It needs to take its fair share of the economic dividend of peace."

The chamber has been active in ensuring that Egypt's interests do not get overlooked. It was instrumental in securing an oversight that would have prevented Egyptian contractors from supplying materials and bidding for USAID contracts in Gaza.

It also intervened in the dispute over men's shirt imports and had the quota raised from 8.4 million to 13.2 million. "What we achieved was a good first step," says Mr. Gabr.

BUSINESS BRIEFS: ENHANCING ASSETS

The flow of crude oil through SUMED pipelines from Ain Sukhna on the Gulf of Suez to Sidi Kerir on the Mediterranean has been increased by the construction of an intermediate boosting station at Dahshour, west of Cairo. This brings the possible flow

up to the pipeline's maximum. Egypt has passed a law permitting the activities of SUMED to be extended from January 2001 for another 27 years.

Arab International Bank is set to move into its new headquarters in the World Trade Center within

the next three months. AIB will be occupying all but the fifth of the first six floors of the 19-story tower block it owns, using the ground floor for a new branch. The fifth floor will be rented to a group that can make use of the swimming pool, says AIB Chairman Mustafa Khalil.

All 30 shopping outlets have been rented - they attracted more than 100 applications.

To gain foreign exposure, Misr El Amria Spinning and Weaving has been

promoting its "Cai and Make" business, importing materials and accessories where necessary. It recently won an order from Levin Strauss to make jeans and shirts for the U.S. market.

AAA's real estate affiliate, Arab Investment Co., is laying the foundations of a luxury condominium in the shadow of the Pyramids for Real Estates Development. The Ville Blanche compound will be a self-contained community of 40 duplex apartments built around a central recreation area.



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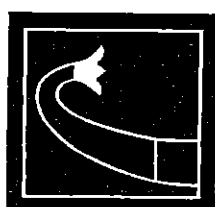
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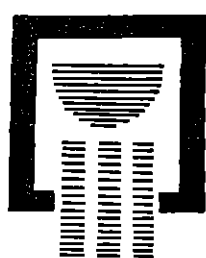


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SPORTS

Rockets Stop the Jazz in Foul-Filled Game 2, 104-99

By Anthony Cotton

Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — Game 2 of the National Basketball Association's Western Conference finals began as a nasty, snarling cage match in which players shot air balls out of fear of being smacked and threatened to

NBA PLAYOFFS

leave everyone — players and coaches from both teams, the fans at the Summit and perhaps even the NBA commissioner, David Stern, who was seated among them — unhappy.

But by evening's end, the only long faces belonged to the Utah Jazz, who were outpointed by the Houston Rockets, 104-99, on the final scorecard Wednesday. That,

combined with a 100-88 defeat in Monday's series opener, put the Jazz in a 2-0 hole with Games 3 and 4 to be played Friday and Sunday in Salt Lake City.

There were a total of 51 fouls called in the brutish contest, with the ensuing foul trouble necessitating some unexpected heroics. The Rockets got a major lift from reserve guard Mario Elie, who scored 17 points, including eight straight during one fourth-quarter stretch and then hit a 3-pointer with 1:55 to play that gave Houston a 96-93 lead Utah was unable to overcome.

That was mainly because of Houston's center, Hakeem Olajuwon. Feted before the game by Stern as the league's most valuable player, Olajuwon scored 41 points, including 14 in the final 12 minutes.

The Jazz were led by Karl Malone's 32 points.

As expected, Utah adjusted its Game 1 strategy of double-teaming Olajuwon, sending forwards David Benoit and Malone as the second defender instead of guards John Stockton and Jeff Hornacek. The plan worked initially, with Olajuwon and the Rockets going scoreless in the first 2:30 and the Jazz taking a 6-0 lead.

But Olajuwon powered his way into the lane for a pair of baskets to get Houston on the scoreboard. It wasn't until Hornacek hit a free throw and Stockton a layup to give Utah an 11-4 lead four minutes into the quarter that the Rockets began to loosen up. The spree began with a 3-point basket by guard Kenny Smith, who hit six in Houston's 100-88 Game 1 victory.

Midway in the period, Houston showed why Utah's new strategy was still flawed. Guard Vernon Maxwell passed to Olajuwon, who passed to Smith as the double-team approached. Smith passed to forward Robert Horry, now the open Houston player, cutting to the basket. When Utah rotated its defense toward Horry, the second-year veteran passed to Otis Thorpe for a wide-open dunk.

The play, which epitomized the difference between this Houston team and its recent predecessors, was part of a 15-2 run that gave the Rockets a 19-13 edge with 3:42 remaining in the first quarter. Included in the spree were another pair of 3-pointers, these by Maxwell.

But Utah battled back, not behind Malone or Stockton or Hornacek but backup

guard Jay Humphries. Humphries, who shot just 2-of-6 in Game 1, scored seven points after entering the game late in the first quarter, the Jazz going so far as moving their four other players to one side of the court and letting Humphries play one-on-one on the other.

When forward Tyrone Corbin hit a 3-point shot with his own with a second to play, the Jazz had a 22-21 lead and began the second quarter by outscoring the Rockets 14-9 to take a 36-30 lead with 6:26 left in the half.

Now it was Houston's turn to respond. Thorpe scored on a tip-in and Olajuwon added a pair of free throws and an offensive rebound to tie the game at 36.

The teams battled back and forth for the remainder of the half, with Houston taking a 48-46 lead into the locker room.



Vince Coleman of the Royals sliding safely into second base for a double as the Rangers' Jeff Frye got to him too late with the tag.

The Sore Winners: Dodgers Stop Cubs

The Associated Press
Mike Piazza, Delino DeShields and the Los Angeles Dodgers were hurting, but happy.

The Dodgers stopped the Chicago Cubs' eight-game winning streak Wednesday night with a 7-6

NL ROUNDUP

victory on pinch-hitter Eric Karros's sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth inning.

The visiting Cubs had scored the tying run on a pinch-hit double by Kevin Roberson, with two outs in the top of the ninth. Glenallen Hill

raced home from first base, running over Piazza at the plate.

Earlier, DeShields cut the middle finger on his left hand when he slid home head first to score on a wild pitch. He received three stitches.

Karros, in an 0-for-13 slump, and Tim Lincecum, in a 3-for-32 skid, did not start for the Dodgers as manager Tommy Lasorda shuffled his lineup.

But Karros came up in the ninth after Los Angeles loaded the bases with one out on singles by Jose Olleran and pinch-hitter Mitch Webster and a walk. Karros's fly ball off Dan Plesac was deep enough to center field for the winning run.

Giants 5, Padres 2: In San Diego, Barry Bonds hit his 13th home run and San Francisco stopped its season-worst six-game losing streak. San Diego had won three in a row.

Rodriguez 3, Reds 2: Andres Galaraga's 16th home run, in the sixth inning, put Colorado ahead to stay against visiting Cincinnati, which lost its fifth straight game. Galaraga connected off Jose Rijo, who failed in his third try for his 100th career victory.

Braves 6, Astros 5: Jeff Blauser doubled home the winning run with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning as the Braves beat Houston in Atlanta.

Rafael Belliard singled with one out off Dave Veres. Deion Sanders reached base when shortstop Andruw Jones failed to touch second while trying to turn a double play. Blauser doubled off John Hudec, hitting a drive over left fielder Luis Gonzalez.

Cardinals 10, Phillies 5: Ray Lankford homered, doubled twice and drove in three runs as St. Louis defeated visiting Philadelphia.

Expos 3, Marlins 1: Ken Hill earned his eighth triumph and Darin Fletcher homered and drove in two runs as Montreal won in Florida.

Hill matched Bob Tewksbury for most victories in the NL.

Mets 6, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Bret Saberhagen pitched six strong innings before leaving with muscle spasms in his lower back, and New York sent the Pirates to their 10th loss in 12 games.

Saberhagen gave up five hits and left with the score tied at 1.

Strawberry Is Cut by Dodgers

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — Darrell Strawberry, who admitted to a substance abuse problem the day before the season started, has been cut by the Los Angeles Dodgers.

The outfielder, released from a treatment center earlier this month, was on the Dodgers' disabled list and being treated as an outpatient. The Dodgers said Wednesday that they had reached a monetary settlement with him, but gave no details. Strawberry, 32, was to have been paid \$3 million in 1994 and \$5 million in 1995 to finish out a five-year, \$21.25 million deal.

If he clears waivers, Strawberry would become an unrestricted free agent.

Fred Claire, the Dodgers' executive vice president, said he had met with Strawberry and called the move "more mutual than anything."

"We made a decision that from our standpoint and Darrell's standpoint, this was the proper move," he said.

Strawberry entered a drug rehabilitation clinic April 8.

Boggs, Sudden Slugger, Lifts Yankees

The Associated Press
It's time for somebody to come clean on this juiced ball business.

Wade Boggs added some fuel to the "juiced ball" theory that is obsessing baseball purists this season, hitting two home runs Wednesday

AL ROUNDUP

night as the Yankees defeated the Toronto Blue Jays, 5-2, in New York.

Boggs, who did not homer in the Yankees' first 35 games, has hit five home runs in his last five games. He hit a two-run homer in the first inning and a solo shot in the third off Pat Henigen.

"It's kind of like the thing Paul O'Neill is going through now," Boggs said of his teammate, who had two hits to raise his average to a major league-leading .472. "You don't want to know what you're doing right. You just want to see how long it lasts."

What has made Boggs's sudden power surge even more improbable is that he had just missed three games with sore ribs.

Joe Carter drove in both Toronto runs, giving him a major league-leading 36 RBIs.

White Sox 12, Twins 1: Frank Thomas hit two homers and Alex Fernandez pitched four hitless innings as the White Sox stopped Minnesota in Chicago for their fifth straight victory.

Thomas went 4-for-5, drove in five runs to match a career-high, and hit his 16th and 17th homers to help the White Sox win for the eighth time in nine games.

Orioles 6, Brewers 3: Jamie Moyer allowed six hits over eight innings as Baltimore handed the Brewers their 14th straight defeat.

The last AL team to lose 14 straight was the Seattle Mariners in 1992. Milwaukee, which last won on May 10, lost a three-game series at home for the first time since April 1988.

Tigers 9, Angels 7: In Detroit, Mickey Tettleton hit a three-run homer and John Doherty carried a one-hitter into the seventh inning as the Tigers held off the Angels.

Tettleton's homer keyed a four-run first inning, and Chris Gomez added three RBIs with a pair of doubles for the Tigers, who built 7-0 and 9-1 leads.

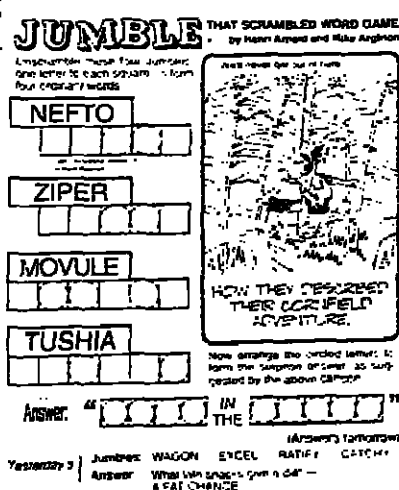
Royals 8, Rangers 3: In Kansas City, Kevin Appier struck out 13 in only 5 1/3 innings — one away from a team record — to pace the Royals.

Appier struck out every Texas starter and fanned Will Clark three times. He struck out the side in the second and fifth innings.

Mariners 1, Athletics 0: Randy Johnson pitched a four-hitter and Dan Wilson drove in the game's lone run for Seattle in Oakland.

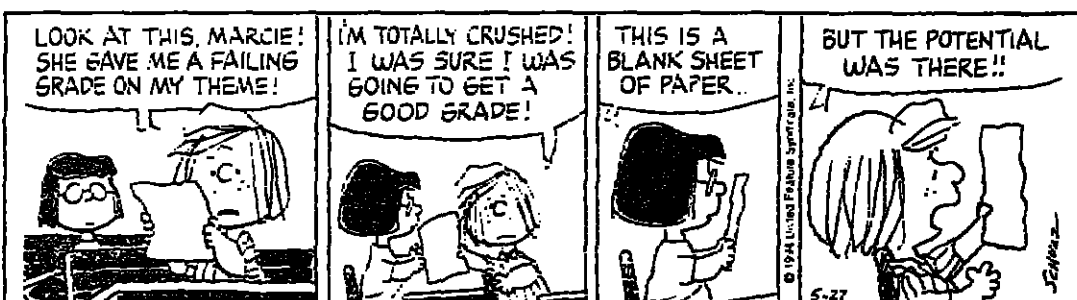
In the second inning, A's starter Ron Darling walked Tino Martinez, who advanced to second on a Mike Blowers' single. Felix Fermin tapped a sacrifice bunt before Wilson's hopper to right scored Martinez.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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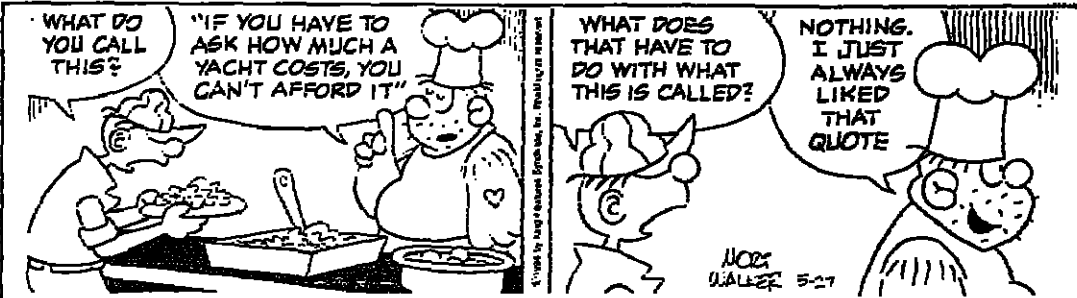
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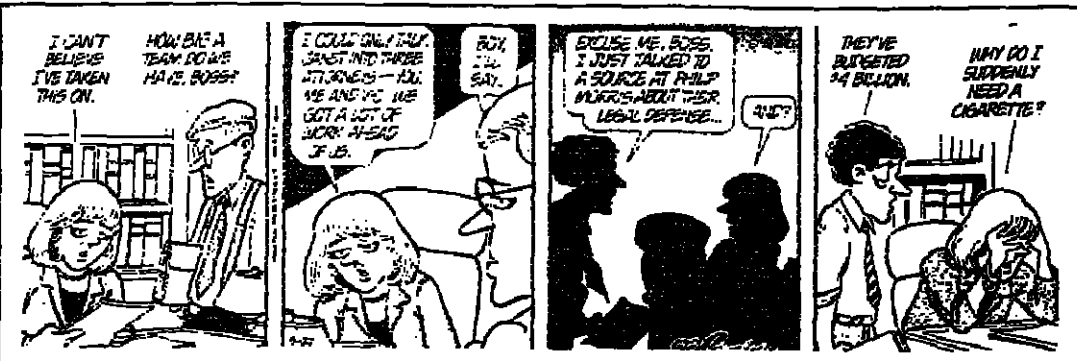
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SPORTS

A Brave New Tennis World?

PARIS — MAY 27, 1994. Tennis has become the world's most popular sport. Soccer and basketball still draw large audiences, but tennis is making up ground at a furious pace on the eve of the new millennium, thanks to a performance ethic unmatched by the superstars of other professional sports. International surveys, meanwhile, indicate that more people are playing tennis than any other game.

All this was unimaginable five years ago, when tennis was ridden with spoiled millionaires and an administration whose arrogance was legendary. Both were forced to confront their problems by Sports Illustrated.

IAN THOMSEN

Illustrated — "Is Tennis Dying?" asked the U.S. magazine in May 1994 — whose article, unwelcome at the time, has turned out to be the best thing that ever happened to tennis.

The criticisms raised by the magazine resonated throughout the international press, and the problems were essentially confirmed when the game's leaders responded by saying... nothing. Their ignorance of public opinion turned out to be the firmest example of the pervasive arrogance within professional tennis. The sport was suffering an unprecedented beating all over the world, and yet neither its hierarchy nor even its public relations staff bothered trying to convince the public that the criticisms were off base.

"I think it's probably safe to say that they had fallen a little out of touch with the audience," said the ATP Tour commissioner, Bud Collins.

The marketing experts responsible for the huge financial growth of pro tennis scoffed at the 1993 hiring of Collins, the former American journalist, but he understood better than they what the game was lacking. His job was to repair the bridge between players and fans, and to hasten the ATP Tour.

A famous photograph hangs in the wall of his office. Published throughout the world, it shows Collins unplugging the ATP Tour computer.

Collins prefers not to criticize his predecessors, but their mystifying computer program to rate players was the symbol for all that ailed tennis. In hindsight, the computer dehumanized the game. It excluded fans from the process of judging and charting the rise and fall of the players. And if the fans weren't able to grasp this most vital process of creating order within the game... well, the people who run tennis in those days didn't perceive it as a major problem.

AGAIN, it's easy to point out these problems now, but the truth is that nobody trusts a computer's judgment.

By 1996, the computer had been replaced by a standings table. Published daily throughout the world, it is based on the simplest truths. The top-ranked player in the world is the one who wins the most Grand Slam tournaments in that season.

Everyone knows that the most important thing in tennis is to win Grand Slam titles. The computer, unfortunately, didn't understand this.

The rest of the players receive the highest rankings for winning the most tournaments, enforcing a new urgency to win and keep winning.

Had this system been in place in 1993, Pete Sampras still would have been No. 1 on the basis of winning

Wimbledon and the U.S. Open. No. 2 would have been the French Open champion, Sergi Bruguera, with No. 3 going to the Australian Open champion, Jim Courier. Since Bruguera and Courier each won one Grand Slam title and five titles overall, Bruguera would have received the higher ranking on the basis of winning more matches (64 than Courier's 58).

No. 4 would have been Thomas Muster, who won seven titles overall, followed by No. 5 Michael Stich (six), No. 6 Andre Agassi (five) and so on. In all, 16 players won at least two titles in 1993 — including Andre Medvedev, Goran Ivanisevic, Boris Becker, Andre Agassi and Ivan Lendl — and if this system had been in place, all 16 would have qualified for the World Series of Tennis.

In just three years, the World Series of Tennis has become the most popular annual tournament in sports, its global audience trailing only the quadrennial World Cup and Olympics.

It's a single-elimination event, with the highest-ranked players earning the right to play on any court of their choosing, indoors or outdoors, anywhere in the world. Thanks to satellite TV, the World Series has succeeded in bringing together all of the game's previously unmanageable strengths, its diversity of playing surfaces and cultures. Over the course of three weeks, fans have seen the likes of Agassi performing his surf in Croatia, and Becker choosing to play where he feels most comfortable, on Centre Court at Wimbledon — with every match as intense as Davis Cup.

The American players especially have been able to establish a base of support where none existed before. Rather than being identified as a nomadic American, each now has developed a following in the city where he chooses to play. That choice has been rewarded by overwhelming fan support.

IF YOU want to win the World Championship, then you must win at least one Grand Slam title, or a lot of tournaments overall... or be prepared to visit the home court of someone who has beaten you to those victories.

The greatest home-court advantage thus far has belonged to Andre Medvedev, who has invited opponents to a noisy, rickety, clay-court stadium in the vicinity of the Chernobyl disaster. Doctors have declared the area safe, but the surroundings clearly prey on the minds of incoming opponents.

Of course, there have been problems. The Grand Slam tournaments had to be rearranged slightly to make room for the World Series. To prevent players from padding their totals with easy victories, the Tour demanded participation in a required number of "A" level (highest-level) tournaments. And the Capriati Rule prevented anyone under 17 from competing in the World Series.

Ultimately, the new order has shown that tennis wasn't so poor after all, just five years ago. It was spineless more than anything — lacking order in the Grand Slam events, lacking leadership. The audiences and money were there. Now a spine runs through the entire season, emphasizing the Grand Slam tournaments, declassifying the rankings and making every match important.

If the old players appeared indifferent and greedy in 1994, it was because they could afford to tank a match from time to time. Now they know better. The match they tank today may be the match that sends them to Becker's grass yard, or Chernobyl.



There was nothing sunny about Thursday for Michael Stich, the No. 2 seed, as he lost in straight sets.

2d-Round Results From the French Open

Men's Singles
Sergi Bruguera (6), Spain, def. Christian Ruess, Germany, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1 (7); Jonas Björkman, Sweden, def. Steve Davenport, Coach Republic, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3; Jim Courier (7), United States, def. Stefano Pescosolido, Italy, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2; Andre Agassi (5), United States, def. Lionel Roux, France, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; Aaron Krickstein, United States, def. Michael Stich (2), Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Rainer Schüttler, Germany, def. David Prinosil, Germany, 6-1 (7), 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Michael Chang (8), United States, def. Jordi Arrese, Spain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2; Andre Agassi (5), Peru, def. Jorael Palmer, United States, 7-6 (3), 6-4, 6-4, 6-1; Rodolphe Vasek, Czech Republic, def. Dorian Peters, Romania, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Jacco Eltingh, Netherlands, def. David Wheaton, United States, 6-2, 6-4, 7-6 (4); 6-1 (7), 6-4; Arnaud Boesche, France, def. Karol Kucera, Slovakia, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Hendrik Dreekmann, Germany, def. Carlos Costa (15), Spain, 7-6 (8), 6-4, 6-4; Ann Grossman, United States, def. Jeff Tarango, United States, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Richy Ramez, United States, def. David Rikl, Czech Republic, 7-6 (7), 6-1, 6-2, 6-3; Alberto Berasategui, Spain, def. Gael Monfils (14), France, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2; Andre Gaudenzi, Italy, def. Brad Gilbert, United States, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3; Javier Frana, Argentina, def. Henrik Holm, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Goran Ivanisevic (3), Croatia, def. Bryan Shelton, United States, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

Women's Singles
Petro Rittner, Austria, def. Nathalie Tauziat, France, 6-2, 6-1; Irina Spîrlea, Romania, def. Karine Guerin, France, 7-5, 6-0; Amanda Coetzer, South Africa, def. Rodica Babos, Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Shaun Barker, United States, def. Anna Smolashvili, Israel, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

1st Round Results
Mazur, Germany, def. Coria Costa (15), Spain, 7-6 (8), 6-4, 6-4; Ann Grossman, United States, def. Jeff Tarango, United States, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Richy Ramez, United States, def. David Rikl, Czech Republic, 7-6 (7), 6-1, 6-2, 6-3; Alberto Berasategui, Spain, def. Gael Monfils (14), France, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2; Andre Gaudenzi, Italy, def. Brad Gilbert, United States, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3; Javier Frana, Argentina, def. Henrik Holm, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Goran Ivanisevic (3), Croatia, def. Bryan Shelton, United States, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

Stich Crashes, But Most Other Seeds Prevail

The Associated Press

PARIS — Second-seeded Michael Stich became the latest upset victim at the French Open on Thursday, routed in straight sets by Aaron Krickstein on a day interrupted by rain delays.

Krickstein needed only steady, unspectacular play to crush the listless German, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, in a second-round match before a disappointed Center Court crowd.

"Sometimes he plays nonchalantly," Krickstein said. "Sometimes he can come back and sometimes he can't. I felt if I could just play some solid tennis, I'd have a chance."

"He seemed to get down when I did get ahead of him," the American added. "If his serve is off, he's not the second best player in the world."

Stich's 57 unforced errors, 10 double faults and lack of intensity were a far cry from the player who snapped top-ranked Pete Sampras's 29-match winning streak last week in Düsseldorf.

"It's one of those days when you better stay in bed," said Stich, who was also bothered by an elbow problem. "I just played very, very bad. I think I would have lost against anybody today."

The match was suspended for 15 minutes by rain with Krickstein leading 3-2 in the third set. But the interruption didn't change the momentum; Krickstein came back out and finished Stich off in 14 minutes.

In another surprise, Hendrik Dreekmann of Germany ousted 15th-seeded Carlos Costa of Spain, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4, 6-4, for his first career Grand Slam victory. And an unseeded Spaniard, Alberto Berasategui, a rising clay-court star, toppled the highest-ranked Frenchman, 14th-seeded Cedric Pioline, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

The No. 5 seed, Goran Ivanisevic, came back to beat the American Bryan Shelton, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. Eighth-seeded Michael Chang, the 1989 champion, had little trouble in his second-round match with Spain's Jordi Arrese, winning 4-6, 6-0, 6-4, 6-2, despite a three-hour

rain interruption in the last set. And No. 9 Todd Martin, another American, routed Spain's Francisco Claver, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2.

In women's second-round matches, No. 2 seed Arantxa Sanchez Vicario breezed past No. 6, Lindsay Davenport of the United States advanced 6-4, 6-2, over Katryna Nowak of Poland, and No. 11 Anke Huber of Germany beat her compatriot Meike Babel, 7-5 (7-5), 6-2.

In a record-setting marathon of unseeded players, Ronald Agener of Haiti ousted Germany's David Prinosil, 6-7 (7-4), 6-7 (7-2), 6-3, 6-4, 14-12. The 71-game match, interrupted by darkness Wednesday night, was the longest at the French Open since the debaucher was adopted in 1973.

Stich, the 1991 Wimbledon champion, entered the tournament on a high note, having beaten top-ranked Sampras and the defending French Open champion, Sergi Bruguera, in the World Team Cup last weekend. But instead of an expected march to the final, he joined third-seeded Stefan Edberg as an early loser.

Krickstein, 26, lost in the first round of his last three clay-court events this year. His best showing in the French Open was in 1985, when he reached the fourth round. "It wasn't great tennis out there," Krickstein said.

Stich had few words of praise for Krickstein. "If he's playing normal and I'm playing normal, I'm going to win in straight sets," the German said. "He didn't have much to beat me. He just played a regular game. If he wants to do some damage, he has to play much better than that."

When told of Stich's comments, Krickstein retorted that in their only previous meeting — on a fast court in Stockholm in 1991 — the American won 6-0 in the third set.

"I never broke my serve that day and he never broke it today," Krickstein said. "I can only play who I am up against, and I am 2-0 against him."

Test Driver Named to Replace Senna in Spain Prix

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — David Coulthard, the Williams-Renault test driver, who has never driven a Formula One race, was named Thursday as the team's interim replacement for the late three-time world champion Ayrton Senna.

Coulthard, 23, will make his debut at the Spanish Grand Prix on Sunday, four weeks after Senna died in a crash during the San Marino race at Imola, Italy.

"Obviously, I am delighted to be given this opportunity, which is every up-and-coming racing driver's dream," the Scottish driver said. "I have total confidence in the team and am looking forward to the race. I will be out there to do the best job I can."

Coulthard, who drove for Williams in practice last year before becoming the team's official test driver this season, emerged as the favorite to fill the No. 2 spot behind Damon Hill after a successful drive of the modified Williams car at the Jerez circuit in Spain over the weekend.

"David has proved an excellent test driver for the team and impressed us with his skills during the many sessions he has undertaken for us," said the team's chairman, Frank Williams. "He is a confident driver with a mature head and I am sure he will be an excellent partner for Damon over the Spanish Grand Prix weekend."

Williams would confirm Coulthard's

participation only for the Barcelona race, still speculating that the team was still looking for another driver.

Since Senna's death on May 1, various rumors have centered on the veterans Philippe Alliot and Ricardo Patrese, the Jordan driver Rubens Barrichello and the reigning IndyCar champion, Nigel Mansell, who won a Formula One world title with Williams two years ago.

Mansell, preparing for Sunday's Indianapolis 500, said Thursday that he would have no further comment on speculation he might return to Formula One racing. "Formula One has gone through tragic times in recent weeks," said Mansell, 40. "It is perhaps inevitable that speculation

would take place about the possibility of people trying to persuade me to return to F1. I have often said that in motor racing, anything can happen!"

Out of respect for Senna, Williams did not name a second driver for the first race after San Marino, the Monaco Grand Prix two weeks ago.

Coulthard will be one of two drivers making Formula One debuts on Sunday. The Simtek-Ford team on Wednesday named Andrea Montermini of Italy as its second driver to fill the spot left open by the death of Roland Ratzenberger of Austria, who died during qualifying at Imola on the day before Senna's crash.

SIDELINES

Daly Steps Down as Coach of Nets

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — Chuck Daly resigned Thursday as coach of the New Jersey Nets after leading them to two National Basketball Association playoff berths but failing to get the team past the first round.

Daly's future had been in doubt since the Nets were eliminated by the New York Knicks in four games May 6. Daly had one year remaining on his three-year, \$4 million coaching contract. Daly, 63, said he would stay with the team for two more years, working on broadcasting projects, which included infomercials, pregame shows and other ventures.

"The bottom line is that after 1,475 games at every level, I finally made the decision that it is time to leave the bench," Daly said.

Wilkins Is Voted Top NBA Coach

NEW YORK (AP) — Lenny Wilkins, who guided the Atlanta Hawks to their first Central Division title since 1987 and surpassed 900 career victories this season, was selected National Basketball Association Coach of the Year.

In winning the honor for the first time, Wilkins received 71 of a possible 101 votes from a nationwide panel of NBA writers and broadcasters, three from each league city and 20 representing the national media. In his 21st season as an NBA head coach and his first with Atlanta, Wilkins coached the Hawks to a 57-25 record, a 14-game improvement over last season's 43-39 mark. The Hawks' record matched the best in franchise history and tied Atlanta with New York for the best mark in the Eastern Conference.

Merit Cup Extends Whitbread Lead

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — The Swiss yacht Merit Cup surged to a lead of 80 nautical miles (147.2 kilometers) over its nearest rival Thursday on the sixth day of the final leg of the Whitbread Round the World Race.

Merit Cup, a Maxi entry captained by Pierre Fehlmann, pulled away from the rest of the field earlier this week when it decided to leave the Gulf Stream currents off the U.S. coast and head east directly toward the finish in Southampton, England.

Italy's Brokefield was second overall and leader in the Whitbread 60 class, 45 miles ahead of Galicia 93 Pescanova of Spain. The rest of the 14-yacht fleet was well back. New Zealand Endeavor, which held a huge overall lead in the Maxi class after five legs, was 135 miles off the lead.

For the Record

Michael Praetorius, 35, Belgium's national team goalkeeper, signed a two-year contract with Portugal's new soccer champion Benfica, newspapers reported Thursday.

Karl Wendlinger, 25, the Austrian driver injured in a crash at the Monaco Grand Prix, remains in a "light coma" but is reacting to simple commands, doctors said Thursday in Nice.

Ballesteros Calls Ryder Cup Truce

Reuters

WENTWORTH, England — Seve Ballesteros held out the olive branch on Thursday, offering his congratulations to the Valderrama golf club and its owner, for being awarded the 1997 Ryder Cup.

In a statement of reconciliation aimed at burying recent differences with Ryder Cup officials, Ballesteros also said he would continue to serve the sport and the event.

Ballesteros had clashed with officials in the weeks before Wednesday's announcement because of his support for another candidate course, Novo Sancti Petri, and his criticism of Valderrama and the committee making the selection.

"My heartfelt best wishes are extended to Valderrama and Mr. Patino for winning the right to be the hosts in '97," he said, referring to the owner, Jaime Ortiz Patino.

The Spaniard, expected to be named European captain for 1997, also extended best wishes to the Ryder Cup Committee, from which he resigned earlier this month because of a perceived conflict of interest with support of Novo Sancti Petri.

He had since claimed that he had been offered an inducement to support Valderrama and appeared to imply that he felt other committee members might have acted unethically.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	20	13	.606	—
Boston	22	14	.609	—
Pittsburgh	22	14	.609	—
Toronto	23	13	.639	—
Detroit	28	22	.560	9½
Chicago	28	22	.560	9½
Central Division				
Chicago	24	17	.585	—
Cleveland	24	21	.529	—
Minnesota	21	27	.438	—
Kansas City	22	22	.500	4½
St. Louis	22	22	.500	4½
West Division				
California	21	26	.447	—
Seattle	20	25	.444	—
Texas	20	25	.444	—
Oakland	18	28	.391	7½
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	21	19	.524	—
Montreal	22	18	.550	—
Philadelphia	22	18	.550	—
Pittsburgh	22	18	.550	—
Central Division				
Chicago	21	19	.518	—
St. Louis	24	20	.545	1½
San Francisco	24	21	.529	—
Houston	23	24	.491	4
New York	22	25	.464	—
Los Angeles	21	25	.452	6½
West Division				
Los Angeles	22	21	.510	—
San Francisco	22	21	.510	3½
Colorado	24	24	.500	4½
San Diego	13	33	.283	12½

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Baltimore	279	209	56-49	8
Minnesota	278	210	56-49	8
Philadelphia	277	211	56-50	9
and Toronto	276	212	56-50	9
and Milwaukee	275	213	56-51	10
and Detroit	274	214	56-52	11
and St. Louis	273	215	56-53	12
and Kansas City	272	216	56-54	13
and Cleveland	271	217	56-55	14
and Chicago	270	218	56-56	15
and Cincinnati	269	219	56-57	16
and New York	268	220	56-58	17
and Washington	267	221	56-59	18
and St. Paul	266	222	56-60	19
and Louisville	265	223	56-61	20
and Cincinnati	264	224	56-62	21
and Detroit	263	225	56-63	22
and Cleveland	262	226	56-64	23
and Chicago	261	227	56-65	24
and St. Louis	260	228	56-66	25
and Kansas City	259	229	56-67	26
and Milwaukee	258	230	56-68	27
and Philadelphia	257	231	56-69	28
and Baltimore	256	232	56-70	29
and Toronto	255	233	56-71	30
and Detroit	254	234	56-72	31
and Cleveland	253	235	56-73	32
and Chicago	252	236	56-74	33
and St. Louis	251	237	56-75	34
and Kansas City	250	238	56-76	35
and Milwaukee	249	239	56-77	36
and Philadelphia	248	240	56-78	37
and Baltimore	247	241	56-79	38
and Toronto	246	242	56-80	39
and Detroit	245	243	56-81	40
and Cleveland	244	244	56-82	41
and Chicago	243	245	56-83	42
and St. Louis	242	246	56-84	43
and Kansas City	241	247	56-85	44
and Milwaukee	240	248	56-86	45
and Philadelphia	239	249	56-87	46
and Baltimore	238	250	56-88	47
and Toronto	237	251	56-89	48
and Detroit	236	252	56-90	49
and Cleveland	235	253	56-91	50
and Chicago	234	254	56-92	51
and St. Louis	233	255	56-93	52
and Kansas City	232	256	56-94	53
and Milwaukee	231	257	56-95	54
and Philadelphia	230	258	56-96	55
and Baltimore	229	259	56-97	56
and Toronto	228	260	56-98	57
and Detroit	227	261	56-99	58
and Cleveland	226	262	56-100	59
and Chicago	225	263	56-101	60
and St. Louis	224	264	56-102	61
and Kansas City	223	265	56-103	62
and Milwaukee	222	266	56-104	63
and Philadelphia	221	267	56-105	64
and Baltimore	220	268	56-106	65
and Toronto	219	269	56-107	66
and Detroit	218	270	56-108	67
and Cleveland	217	271	56-109	68
and Chicago	216	272	56-110	69
and St. Louis	215	273	56-111	70
and Kansas City	214	274	56-112	71
and Milwaukee	213	275	56-113	72
and Philadelphia	212	276	56-114	73
and Baltimore	211	277	56-115	74
and Toronto	210	278	56-116	75
and Detroit	209	279	56-117	76
and Cleveland	208	280	56-118	77
and Chicago	207	281	56-119	78
and St. Louis	206	282	56-120	79
and Kansas City	205	283	56-121	80
and Milwaukee	204	284	56-122	81
and Philadelphia	203	285	56-123	82
and Baltimore	202	286	56-124	83
and Toronto	201	287	56-125	84
and Detroit	200	288	56-126	85
and Cleveland	199	289	56-127	86
and Chicago	198	290	56-128	87
and St. Louis	197	291	56-129	88
and Kansas City	196	292	56-130	89
and Milwaukee	195	293	56-131	90
and Philadelphia	194	294	56-132	91
and Baltimore	193	295	56-133	92
and Toronto	192	296	56-134	93
and Detroit	191	297	56-135	94
and Cleveland	190	298	56-136	95
and Chicago	189	299	56-137	96
and St. Louis	188	300	56-138	97
and Kansas City	187	301	56-139	98
and Milwaukee	186	302	56-140	99
and Philadelphia	185	303	56-141	100
and Baltimore	184	304	56-142	101
and Toronto	183	305	56-143	102
and Detroit	182	306	56-144	103
and Cleveland	181	307	56-145	104
and Chicago	180	308	56-146	105
and St. Louis	179	309	56-147	106
and Kansas City	178	310	56-148	107
and Milwaukee	177	311	56-149	108
and Philadelphia	176	312	56-150	109
and Baltimore	175	313	56-151	110
and Toronto	174	314	56-152	111
and Detroit	173	315	56-153	112
and Cleveland	172	316	56-154	113
and Chicago	171	317	56-155	114
and St. Louis	170	318	56-156	115
and Kansas City	169	319	56-157	116
and Milwaukee	168	320	56-158	117
and Philadelphia	167	321	56-159	118
and Baltimore	166	322	56-160	119
and Toronto	165	323	56-161	120
and Detroit	164	324	56-162	121
and Cleveland	163	325	56-163	122
and Chicago	162	326	56-164	123
and St. Louis	161	327	56-165	124
and Kansas City	160	328	56-166	125
and Milwaukee	159	329	56-167	126
and Philadelphia	158	330	56-168	127
and Baltimore	157	331	56-169	128
and Toronto	156	332	56-170	129
and Detroit	155	333	56-171	130
and Cleveland	154	334	56-172	131
and Chicago	153	335	56-173	132
and St. Louis	152	336	56-174	133
and Kansas City	151	337	56-175	134
and Milwaukee	150	338	56-176	135
and Philadelphia	149	339	56-177	136
and Baltimore	148	340	56-178	137
and Toronto	147	341	56-179	138
and Detroit	146	342	56-180	139
and Cleveland	145	343	56-181	140
and Chicago	144	344	56-182	141
and St. Louis	143	345	56-183	142
and Kansas City	142	346	56-184	143
and Milwaukee	141	347	56-185	144
and Philadelphia	140	348	56-186	145
and Baltimore	139	349	56-187	146
and Toronto	138	350	56-188	147
and Detroit	137	351	56-189	148
and Cleveland	136	352	56-190	149
and Chicago	135	353	56-191	150
and St. Louis	134	354	56-192	151
and Kansas City	133	355	56-193	152
and Milwaukee	132	356	56-194	153
and Philadelphia	131	357	56-195	154
and Baltimore	130	358	56-196	155
and Toronto	129	359	56-197	156
and Detroit	128	360	56-198	157
and Cleveland	127	361	56-199	158
and Chicago	126	362	56-200	159
and St. Louis	125	363	56-201	160
and Kansas City	124	364	56-202	161
and Milwaukee	123	365	56-203	162
and Philadelphia	122	366	56-204	163
and Baltimore	121	367	56-205	164
and Toronto	120	368	56-206	165
and Detroit	119	369	56-207	166
and Cleveland	118	370	56-208	167
and Chicago	117	371	56-209	168
and St. Louis	116	372	56-210	169
and Kansas City	115	373	56-211	170
and Milwaukee	114	374	56-212	171
and Philadelphia	113	375	56-213	172
and Baltimore	112	376	56-214	173
and Toronto	111	377	56-215	174
and Detroit	110	378	56-216	175
and Cleveland	109	379	56-217	176
and Chicago	108	380	56-218	177
and St. Louis	107	381	56-219	178
and Kansas City	106	382	56-220	179
and Milwaukee	105	383	56-221	180
and Philadelphia	104	384	56-222	181
and Baltimore	103	385	56-223	182
and Toronto	102	386	56-224	183
and Detroit	101	387	56-225	184
and Cleveland	100	388	56-226	185
and Chicago	99	389	56-227	186
and St. Louis	98	390	56-228	187
and Kansas City	97	391	56-229	188
and Milwaukee	96	392	56-230	189
and Philadelphia	95	393	56-231	190
and Baltimore	94	394	56-232	191
and Toronto	93	395	56-233	192
and Detroit	92	396	56-234	193
and Cleveland	91	397	56-235	194
and Chicago	90	398	56-236	195
and St. Louis	89	399	56-237	196
and Kansas City	88	400	56-238	197
and Milwaukee	87	401	56-239	198
and Philadelphia	86	402	56-240	199
and Baltimore	85	403	56-241	200
and Toronto	84	404	56-242	201
and Detroit	83	405	56-243	202
and Cleveland	82	406	56-244	203
and Chicago	81	407	56-245	204
and St. Louis	80	408	56-246	205
and Kansas City	79	409	56-247	206
and Milwaukee	78	410	56-248	207
and Philadelphia	77	411	56-249	208
and Baltimore	76	412	56-250	209
and Toronto	75	413	56-251	210
and Detroit	74	414	56-252	211
and Cleveland	73	415	56-253	212
and Chicago	72	416	56-254	213
and St. Louis	71	417	56-255	214
and Kansas City	70	418	56-256	215
and Milwaukee	69	419	56-257	216
and Philadelphia	68	420	56-258	217
and Baltimore	67	421	56-259	218
and Toronto	66	422	56-260	219
and Detroit	65	423	56-261	220
and Cleveland	64	424	56-262	221
and Chicago	63	425	56-263	222
and St. Louis	62	426	56-264	223
and Kansas City	61	427	56-265	224
and Milwaukee	60	428	56-266	225
and Philadelphia	59	429	56-267	226
and Baltimore	58	430	56-268	227
and Toronto	57	431	56-269	228
and Detroit	56	432	56-270	229
and Cleveland	55	433	56-271	230
and Chicago	54	434	56-272	231
and St. Louis	53	435	56-273	232
and Kansas City	52	436	56-274	233
and Milwaukee	51	437	56-275	234
and Philadelphia	50	438	56-276	235
and Baltimore	49	439	56-277	236
and Toronto	48	440	56-278	237
and Detroit	47	441	56-279	238
and Cleveland	46	442	56-280	239
and Chicago	45	443	56-281	240
and St. Louis	44	444	56-282	241
and Kansas City	43	445	56-283	242
and Milwaukee	42	446	56-284	243
and Philadelphia	41	447	56-285	244
and Baltimore	40	448	56-286	245
and Toronto	39	449	56-287	246
and Detroit	38	450	56-288	247
and Cleveland	37	451	56-289	248
and Chicago	36	452	56-290	249
and St. Louis	35	453	56-291	250
and Kansas City	34	454	56-292	251
and Milwaukee	33	455	56-293	252
and Philadelphia	32	456	56-294	253
and Baltimore	31	457	56-295	254
and Toronto	30	458	56-296	255
and Detroit	29	459	56-297	256
and Cleveland	28	460	56-298	257
and Chicago	27	461	56-299	258
and St. Louis	26	462	56-300	259
and Kansas City	25	463	56-301	260
and Milwaukee	24	464	56-302	261
and Philadelphia	23	465	56-303	262
and Baltimore	22	466	56-304	263
and Toronto	21	467	56-305	264
and Detroit	20	468	56-306	265
and Cleveland	19	469	56-307	266
and Chicago	18	470	56-308	267
and St. Louis	17	471	56-309	268
and Kansas City	16	472	56-310	269
and Milwaukee	15	473	56-311	270
and Philadelphia	14	474	56-312	271
and Baltimore	13	475	56-313	272
and Toronto	12	476	56-314	273
and Detroit	11	477	56-315	274
and Cleveland	10	478	56-316	275
and Chicago	9	479	56-317	276
and St. Louis	8	480	56-318	277
and Kansas City				

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	21	19	.524	—
Montreal	22	18	.550	—
Philadelphia	22	18	.550	—
Pittsburgh	22	18	.550	—
St. Louis	22	18	.550	—
San Diego	22	18	.550	—
San Francisco	22	18	.550	—
Los Angeles	22	18	.550	—
San Francisco	22	18	.550	—
San Diego	22	18	.550	—

Wednesday's Line Scores

Pasaca (9) and Wilkies; Camfield, Galt, Osema (9), Td. Worrall (9) and Piazza —Tid. Worrall (9) —Piazza, 12 H.R.—Ch. Durham (5), Wilkies (10).				
Japanese Leagues				
Central League				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	23	15	.605	—
Furukuchi	21	16	.568	1½
Yokohama	19	20	.485	4½
Yokohama	18	19	.487	4½
Yokohama	17	21	.447	—
Yokohama	14	21	.400	7½
Toei League				
Yokohama, pcd, rotn				
Yomiuri vs. Hiroshima, pcd, rotn				
Yokohama vs. Yokoi, pcd, rotn				
Pacific League				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	24	12	.667	—
Yokohama	23	16	.590	1½
Yokohama	21	19	.524	3½
Yokohama	18	20	.474	—
Yokohama	17	21	.447	—
Yokohama	14	22	.389	—
Thursday's Result				
4 to Nippon Ham 3				

BASKETBALL

Wednesday's NBA Final

Utah	22	24	23	28	—
Houston	21	25	24	31	—24

Houston leads series 3-0

Utah—Barrett 3-4 0-4; Malone 10-11 12-12; Spencer 3-4 4-10; Harmanen 3-4 1-10; Brockton 7-11 5-10; Humphreys 5-9 1-11; Corbin 3-4 4-10; Smith 3-4 2-8; Russell 1-3 0-5; Totols 3-4 2-8 2-9.

Houston—Herry 3-4 1-4; Toppel 4-8 0-6; Oshroff 1-4 2-7 13-17; Heston 2-4 5-14; Smith 3-4 3-10; Utah 3-4 10-17; Coste 0-3 0-0; J. Kent 4-8 0-4; Carman 1-2 0-5; Batters 0-4 0-5.

3-Peter Poulos—Utah 2-11 (Corbin 3-4; Stockton 1-3; Barrett 1-4; Malone 1-1; Humphreys 1-1; Chambers 1-1; Heston 1-1) 4-10 (Knoxall 3-4; Oshroff 1-3; Smith 1-3; Russell 1-3; Totols 1-3).

4-1. Ferial 0-5 0-5; Noris. Batters—Utah 25 (Malone, Spencer 7; Heston 8) 0 (Oshroff); Houston 25 (Smith 14; Brockton 6; Russell 4; Corbin 2) 2 (Smith 7). Total Runs 22, Utah 22, Houston 24.

Technical—Houston Head defense 2, Utah Head defense, Thorne.

CYCLING

Tour of Italy

Results from Wednesday's fourth stage, 94 kilometers (234.5 miles) from Mantova to Campello Muzio: 1, Evandro Bazzani, Rizzoli, Genova, Sardinia 39 minutes 37 seconds; 2, Giovanni Gaston, 39:40; 3, Elio Bertoni, 39:42; 4, Wolfgang Bittel, Riva, Lombardy, 39:52 and behind; 4, Davide Bazzani, Italy, 39:56; 6, 7, 8, Marco Pomini, Italy, Corbetta, 39:56; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 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357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 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757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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CYCLING

Results from Thurston's fifth stop, 133 Islanders (90 miles) from Chagosbank to 111.5 miles off Laysan, 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds: 2 Fabio Rodolpho, Gary GB, 2.1; 3. Genevieve Lumbard, 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 4. Mike Amore & Mike Jolly, 2.5; 5. Miguel Lindquist, Sonia Bonafina, 2.6; 6. Massimo Strano, Gary, Hawaii, 2.6; 7. Use Roads Grommer, 2.6; 8. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 9. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 10. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 11. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 12. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 13. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 14. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 15. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 16. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 17. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 18. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 19. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 20. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 21. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 22. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 23. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 24. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 25. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 26. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 27. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 28. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 29. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 30. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 31. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 32. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 33. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 34. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 35. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 36. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 37. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 38. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 39. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 40. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 41. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 42. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 43. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 44. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 45. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 46. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 47. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 48. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 49. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 50. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 51. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 52. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 53. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 54. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 55. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 56. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 57. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 58. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 59. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 60. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 61. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 62. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 63. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 64. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 65. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 66. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 67. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 68. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 69. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 70. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 71. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 72. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 73. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 74. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 75. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 76. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 77. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 78. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 79. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 80. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 81. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 82. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 83. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 84. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 85. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 86. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 87. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 88. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 89. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 90. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 91. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 92. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 93. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 94. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 95. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 96. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 97. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 98. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 99. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 100. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 101. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 102. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 103. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 104. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 105. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 106. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 107. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 108. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 109. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 110. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 111. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 112. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 113. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 114. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 115. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 116. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 117. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 118. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 119. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 120. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 121. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 122. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 123. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 124. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 125. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 126. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 127. 100 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 39 seconds; 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Wednesday's NHL Final

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OBSERVER

Life in Theme World

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Ours is a theme family. We put it in years ago after Disney first demonstrated the glory of the theme park. "America is going to be a big way," the salesman said, showing mock-ups of the wife and children being offered at amazingly low prices.

Theme things were the new frontier of entertainment, and what was America all about, if not entertainment? Although I had been brought up in a real family and enjoyed it now and then, often it really hadn't been that much fun.

In fact it had left me a bit traumatized, as theme therapists like to say when told you have been inconvenienced by having to cope with flesh-and-blood parents.

I wanted a fun family. I wanted a family of which masters of the ceremonies could say, "That's entertainment!"

Well, I'd always been a gadget guy. You know, first on the block with color TV, first to buy a computer. So the idea of having this wired dummy family became irresistible after the salesman dispelled my worries about maintenance costs.

And how right he was. Three months after they delivered the wife she started malfunctioning regularly while cooking dinner. Her first breakdown occurred when I came in from our theme backyard where I had been watching the children play "Mow the Plastic" and found her frying pork chops.

When I objected that fried pork chops would thicken the fatty deposits on my arterial tubing, she said: "Tough buns, Buster! The kids and I don't have arterial tubing. We have silicon chips, and we happen to like fried pork chops."

With this she struck me violently on top of the head with the frying pan. Other small incidents left no doubt I'd bought a lemon, but before I could complain her manufacturer announced a recall and did a complete rebuilding job free of charge.

That was several years ago, and she's been fine since. You can imagine the fortune doctors would have made on her if she hadn't been a theme wife.

For a very reasonable price I

bought a service contract on her and the kids covering the costs of routine maintenance twice a year. I run them all into the shop in the morning and pick them up after work the same day, good as new.

Afterward, to celebrate, we all go to a theme mall and buy T-shirts celebrating the mall's theme. You can see why I am furious about this socialized-medicine plan before Congress.

Why should a man who had the foresight to build a theme family be taxed to pay the medical bills for people who didn't? All I ask is the right to be entertained in the theme environment of my choice without being taxed simply because a lot of people are too backward to build theme families.

Fortunately, many persons are seeing the light. For instance, AMTX, formerly called Amthrax, the same worldwide giant that was called Amalgamated Themes Inc. before it fell into the clutches of the name-changers, wants to turn our entire town into a theme town.

Moreover, our town loves the idea, even though it will mean replacing a lot of nice old houses with new theme houses and filling them with theme families fresh from the factory.

The superfast chips that operate these new theme people produce amazingly human characteristics. So human, in fact, that they make my wife and kids look as fake as that talking Abe Lincoln they had at the old California Disneyland.

An AMTX agent told me a few weeks ago I ought to scrap them. Since the company thinks they will spoil the up-to-date theme look of the place, he offered to provide a new family at the wholesale price.

I was delighted, of course, until yesterday when he showed me the photos of my new family fresh off the production line. "Who is that strange new man?" I asked. Regrettably, he said, flesh and blood were inconsistent with company plans for the new theme town.

Never mind. They are giving me a job greeting visitors. I will also be the one behind the human-being fright mask who gets chased out of town four times a day by plainclothes theme police. When you visit, be sure to say hello.

New York Times Service

By Katherine Knott

International Herald Tribune

CHAMPS-SUR-MARNE, France — In 1784, Thomas Jefferson joined Benjamin Franklin and John Adams as America's representatives in France, and shortly afterward replaced Franklin as the resident minister. Thus began a privileged moment in his long existence, when this Renaissance man could study close up all the thousands of things he wanted to know about art, about agriculture, about the daily life of ordinary Europeans, about taxation and religion, aristocracy and justice and architecture and so on. He had a front-row seat at the sorry march toward the French Revolution. He kept copious notes ("Parmesan cheese. It is supposed this was formerly made at Parma, and took its name thence, but none is made there now"), and he left reluctantly in the fall of 1789 to become George Washington's secretary of state.

It was in Paris, in the summer of 1786, that he met Maria Cosway, an artistic Anglo-Italian beauty who was married to the English society painter Richard Cosway. The widowed Jefferson fell in love with her, and their letters indicate that she responded. He wrote her the famous Head and Heart letter (the Head won but not without a struggle), after she and her husband left France in October of 1786.

Today, Maria Cosway is singing an Italian love song she wrote for Jefferson, accompanying herself at the harp before a small audience in the chateau of Champs-sur-Marne, a gloomy suburb of Paris sandwiched between freeways, not far from Euro Disney and the fields of warehouses and leather furniture outlets that ring the French capital. Richard Cosway is pacing lugubriously behind the silk-covered chairs, watching for Jefferson to arrive. "Five, four, three, two, one," the recording says for the fifth time as Cosway begins to pace yet again, narrowing his eyes, watching his wife thoughtfully, and then the door. It's a take.

James Ivory and Ismail Merchant are shooting "Jefferson in Paris," planned for release in March of 1995, with Greta Scacchi as Maria. Simon Callow as Richard and a barely but surprisingly true-to-point Nick Nolte as the American in Paris.

Outside, in the windy Parisian darkness, about 40 men and women in elaborate hairdos and with alarming 18th-century faces, mill about on the steps smoking American cigarettes and mumbling about late nights, long waits and the whims of movie producers, especially foreign ones. In the magnificent gardens (designed by a nephew of Le Notre), a green trellised wall fronts with a gigantic seashell hides the streetlights of town. In the courtyard, near



Greta Scacchi and Nick Nolte in a scene from "Jefferson in Paris."

the stables, the wardrobe tents tremble in the wind, glowing dimly.

Ivory and Merchant are famously a study in contrasts — the American director calm and slow-talking ("Excuse me, I'd like to see that again"), the Indian producer voluble, companionable and volatile ("How did this happen? How could this happen?"). Their emphasis on authenticity makes everything about this production both uncomfortable and homey.

The chateau was a great place to shoot, "Merchant said cheerfully. Others use "short cuts and spend a lot of money," he said. "We use long cuts and spend less money."

Bulky film equipment is piled in wood-paneled salons next to marble-topped dressers and fragile, oval-backed chairs, then lifted or wheeled perilously through narrow doors. Extras, golfers and the usual movie retinue of tense, angry people lounge in half-dark rooms underneath tapestries and portraits. In the vaulted, tiled kitchen below stairs, Scacchi (costume covered by a long white tunic), Ivory, Merchant, music consultant David Bohavio and a few others, including an actor in

American Indian costume who turns out to be Algerian, feast on Merchant's own tagliatelle bolognese with side helpings of purged orange lentils.

The chateau of Champs, now a museum, was built at the end of Louis XIV's reign (it was finished in 1716). The furniture for the film was provided by Bernard Stenitz, a Paris dealer who specializes in the 18th century. The music, overseen on the set by Bahavio, a cellist, is on period instruments — notably a harpsichord made at the same time as one Jefferson ordered, and now in a German collection — and will be recorded by William Christie's Les Arts Florissants. Aside from Haydn, a natural, the score will include the composer Johann Schobert, almost never heard today.

"Jefferson" is something of a departure for this team, which has been highly successful adapting E. M. Forster and, most recently, Kazuo Ishiguro's "The Remains of the Day." In this case, the inspiration came 10 years ago when Ivory read Olivier Bernier's "Pleasure and Privilege" then, intrigued, went on to read a lot more about

the late 18th century in Europe and about Jefferson. The script, written like all Merchant-Ivory films by Ruthi Praver Jhabvala, took longer to put together than the novel adaptations. A novel, Merchant said, is a "beautiful architect's drawing."

Jefferson's letters (he was one of America's greatest letter writers, writing perhaps as many as 75,000) and his travel notes provide a fascinating account of his precise observations (soil quality, peasant apparel, aesthetic appraisals: "Between Madison-neuve and Vitteaux, the road leads through an avenue of trees, eight American miles long, in a right line. It is impossible to paint the *emoui* of this avenue"), and some judgments that seem surprising today: "The city of London, though handsomer than Paris, is not so handsome as Philadelphia."

The letters also provide a running account of the heated battles in the States General and France's financial crisis. Jefferson wrote John Jay, James Madison and others in the United States about the monarchy's complicated dance of death, with a little court gossip: "The King, long in the habit of drowning his cares in wine, plunges deeper and deeper. The Queen cries, but sins on."

The French crisis interested him not only for its own drama, and because of his close friendship with the Marquis de Lafayette, one of the (losing) players, but because of his involvement in the writing of the American Constitution, and thus the theory questions of heads of state, taxation and national debt.

This admirable political philosopher is politically incorrect in some American circles. Although he was publicly opposed to slavery, his opposition was phrased in the ambiguous manner of the times. He was also, as is well known, a slave owner and is believed to have fathered children by his slave Sally Hemmings. It is tricky, in these postilluminous times, to portray this complicated man, who was 100 percent American and yet can seem very European to American readers.

"Jefferson in Paris" opens in Virginia today, when a reporter comes to interview the descendants of Sally Hemmings, who show mementoes she brought back from Paris, where she was the companion of Jefferson's younger daughter (Hemmings is played by Thandie Newton). The movie closes with the French Revolution and the freeing of Jefferson of James Hemmings (Seth Gilliam), Sally's brother.

Merchant expects controversy, almost gleefully. "Some people will think that Sally Hemmings' relationship with Jefferson is really not acceptable."

"This movie is politically incorrect in every way," said Ivory over his tagliatelle.

PEOPLE

Yes, Oprah Winfrey Wins Another Emmy

Oprah Winfrey, for the fourth consecutive time, won at the daytime Emmy for best talk show host. "This is getting to be nice," she said. Dick Clark, a pioneer of daytime TV with such classics as "American Bandstand," received a lifetime achievement award.

The army, it seems, can laugh at itself, and even allowed Penny Marshall to direct a comedy at a base near Columbia, South Carolina. "We are funny at times," said the base spokesman. K. Douglas Cook, "Who else lines up their socks in their drawer?"

General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the now-retired scourge of Saddam Hussein, should recover fully from surgery for prostate cancer, his surgeon said. Schwarzkopf, who headed allied forces in the Gulf War, had the operation Wednesday near Washington.

In March, he was best man for his half-brother Roger, who in short order has made President Bill Clinton an uncle. Roger Clinton and his wife, Molly, had a boy named Tyler on May 12. Word of the birth did not get out promptly, the White House said, "because nobody asked."

Naomi Judd has doubts about her daughter's becoming an unwed mother. "This is a very difficult time for Wynonna, Judd and her family," said Judd, "but she's my daughter, and I'll give her my unconditional love and support. This child is going to be born into the most adoring, supportive family there ever was." Wynonna, the country singer who used to team with her mother, said last month that she probably won't marry the child's father, a boat salesman named Arch Kelley 3d.

The oceanographer Jacques Cousteau, 84, and the actress Olivia de Havilland, 77, were awarded honorary doctorates by the American University of Paris.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 4, 14 & 15

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	23/73	14/57	10/50	24/74	15/58	11/51
Amsterdam	13/55	9/48	14/57	10/50	11/51	12/53
Athens	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Berlin	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Birmingham	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bombay	28/82	13/55	10/50	29/83	14/56	11/53
Buenos Aires	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59
Calcutta	28/82	13/55	10/50	29/83	14/56	11/53
Cairo	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Chennai	28/82	13/55	10/50	29/83	14/56	11/53
Columbo	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Copenhagen	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59
Costa Del Sol	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Dublin	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59
Edinburgh	13/55	9/48	14/57	10/50	11/51	12/53
Frankfurt	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59
Geneva	13/55	9/48	14/57	10/50	11/51	12/53
Helsinki	11/53	7/49	10/50	12/54	8/50	13/55
Istanbul	23/73	14/57	10/50	24/74	15/58	11/51
Las Palmas	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Lisbon	21/70	15/59	12/50	22/71	16/60	13/51
London	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Madrid	28/82	13/55	10/50	29/83	14/56	11/53
Mannheim	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59
Moscow	23/73	14/57	10/50	24/74	15/58	11/51
Munich	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59
Nairobi	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Paris	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Prague	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59
Rangoon	28/82	13/55	10/50	29/83	14/56	11/53
Rome	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Seoul	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Shanghai	28/82	13/55	10/50	29/83	14/56	11/53
Singapore	28/82	13/55	10/50	29/83	14/56	11/53
Sofia	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59
Stockholm	11/53	7/49	10/50	12/54	8/50	13/55
Taipei	28/82	13/55	10/50	29/83	14/56	11/53
Tokyo	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Warsaw	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59
Winnipeg	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59
Zurich	14/57	3/27	14/57	15/58	4/28	15/59

Accu-Weather 1994 11/52 C 17/52 11/52 F
1994 12/53 C 22/71 14/57 F

North America

Sunny, warmer weather will spread the Northeast, excluding Philadelphia, New York City and Boston, this holiday weekend. Hot, dry weather is likely throughout the Midwest, including Indianapolis Sunday for the Indy 500. Thunderstorms will be scattered across the Plains.

Middle East

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bahia	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bahia	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bahia	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bahia	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bahia	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bahia	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bahia	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bahia	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bahia	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bahia	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52

Legend: s=sunny, c=cloudy, o=overcast, sh=showers, i=thunderstorms, r=rain, dr=dry, f=fog, b=blow, l=low, w=weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bangkok	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bangkok	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bangkok	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bangkok	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bangkok	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
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Bangkok	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bangkok	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bangkok	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Bangkok	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52

Africa

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Algeria	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Algeria	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Algeria	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
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Algeria	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Algeria	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52
Algeria	24/75	18/61	14/57	25/76	19/62	15/52

North America

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Anchorage	15/51	5/41	14/57	16/52	6/42	15/53
Anchorage	15/51	5/41	14/57	16/52	6/42	15/53
Anchorage	15/51	5/41	14/57	16/52	6/42	15/53
Anchorage	15/51	5/41	14/57	16/52	6/42	15/53
Anchorage	15/51	5/41	14/57	16/52	6/42	15/53
Anchorage	15/51	5/41	14/57	16/52	6/42	15/53
Anchorage	15/51	5/41	14/57	16/52	6/42	15/53
Anchorage	15/51	5/41	14/57	16/52	6/42	15/53
Anchorage	15/51	5/41	14/57	16/52	6/42	15/53
Anchorage	15/51	5/41	14/57	16/52	6/42	15/53

ACROSS

- 1 Privy
- 2 U.S. narc
- 3 Egg depository
- 4 Clear (out)
- 5 Sum up
- 6 "any" wonder?
- 7 Thompson of films
- 8 "You Beautiful"
- 9 The Coasters' record label
- 10 Wow everyone
- 11 Self-defense item
- 12 Mer material
- 13 "I Fall to Pieces"
- 14 Party you can't crash
- 15 Family assets
- 16 Dance movement
- 17 Fabled cry
- 18 Enfant terrible
- 19 John Guare play, with "The"
- 20 Via Veneto bar/lounge
- 21 Catcher (London site)
- 22 Amusement park staple
- 23 Fabled cry
- 24 Frontier trophy
- 25 Eye part
- 26 Henri's head
- 27 Orange and lemon, e.g.
- 28 Gatsby portrayer, 1949

DOWN

- 1 Uncover, poetically
- 2 Site of a Napoleonic victory, 1805
- 3 Pyramid, perhaps
- 4 Moving tribute?
- 5 Daze
- 6 Road sign
- 7 Handled perfectly
- 8 Pub